THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 144. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

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FIRST EDITION

LUXEMBURG.

History of the Grand Duchy—Its Place in European Politics—The Stipulations Regarding its Sovereignty—Its Extent, Population and Fortifications.

Although the latest despatches from Europe appear to indicate that there will be no trouble about the Luxemburg question, it is likely to assume fresh prominence at any moment. Interest therefore attaches to the question of how far the European powers are concerned in maintaining the independence of the duchy. Its present place in European politics is based on the general settlement accomplished at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Belgium and Luxemburg were then placed under the sovereignty of Holland, while, at the same time, Luxemburg was accorded a place in the Germanic Confederation.

When, however, Belgium revolted against Holland, in 1830, the whole of Luxemburg, with the exception of the fortress, made common cause with the insurrection, and it was not until 1839 that the part now known as the Grand Duchy was brought back to its allegiance to the Confederation and the King of Holland. In that year, the great powers united in guaranteeing the independence of the Grand Duchy. Nothing occurred to disturb this arrangement until the results of the German war of 1866 rendered a new settlement imperative. Holland opened the discussion on the subject by asking if Prussia was still entitled to retain her troops in Luxemburg, as the federal compact under which they were stationed there was dissolved. This question occupied attention until France intervened in the matter by negotiating for the purchase of the territory and fortress.

The King of Holland was willing to sell, provided the European Powers concerned would agree to the transfer. Germany became alarmed at this, and Count Bismarck displayed his accustomed ability and firmness in defeating Napoleon's designs. Toward the close of the recriminations to which the subject gave rise, Count Bismarck declared that Prussia was "not in a position to consent to the separation, in any form, of Luxemburg from Germany, or to the evacuation of the fortress." He, however, modified this resolution, and consented to a conference, which met in London, on the 7th of May, 1867, under the presidency of Lord Stanley, the representative of England. The Powers represented at this conference, in addition to the Grand Duchy itself, were Prussia, Austria, Russia, England, France, Italy, Belgium, and Holland. The conference closed by signing the treaty of London, of which the following is a synopsis:—

Article 1. Affirms the rights of the King of Holland.

Article 2. Enacts that Luxemburg shall be perpetually neutral, under the guarantee of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia.

Article 3. Stipulates that the town of Luxemburg shall cease to be a fortified place.

Article 4. The King of Prussia agrees to withdraw his troops.

Article 5. The King of Holland agrees to demolish the fortress of Luxemburg, so far as will comply with the intention of Article 3.

Article 6. Recognizes that the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation "led to a rupture of the bonds which united the Duchy of Limburg collectively with the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg."

This treaty was at once ratified by all the powers, and the fortress was evacuated by the Prussians in the course of May and June, and the fortress partially razed in the course of the year. Some doubt having arisen regarding the meaning of the guarantee established by article 2 of the treaty, it was officially declared by England and Russia that they understood it to be only a joint guarantee, and not involving an obligation for any of the States to enforce such a guarantee separately.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg derives its importance from the strategical advantages its possession would give to either Prussia or France. It is only 990 square miles in extent, and had, in 1860, 197,281 inhabitants. The town of Luxemburg was so strong from its natural position and the defenses which were added to it, that Carnot pronounced it to be the strongest place in Europe after Gibraltar. It is divided into a low and high town. The former lies along the banks of the Abzette, and consists of two quarters, called the Grindel and Pfaffenthal. The latter stands 200 feet higher, on a steep and scarped rock, and is approached from below by flights of steps and zig-zag streets cut out of the solid rock, and about eight feet in width. Previous to the demolitions made in accordance with the treaty of London the whole rock was surrounded by a double row of formidable outworks. The most remarkable part of the fortifications, called Le Bouc, consists of a rocky promontory which commands the valley both above and below.

FECHTER'S FIZZLE.

The Great Tri-Lingual and Mrs. Chanfrau—Spicy and Interesting Letters.

A N. Y. *World* reporter has been interviewing the Chanfraus at Long Branch. We quote a portion of the published result:—

R.—When Mr. Fechter first took on the management were your relations amicable?

Mr. C.—Well, I will tell you what occurred. Mrs. Chanfrau was engaged for the Globe Theatre, under Mr. Selwyn's management, long before Mr. Fechter was dreamt of. You know Mr. Cheney got perfectly infatuated with Fechter; and in consequence of some difficulties with Selwyn, he determined to change the management. As soon as it was concluded that he would have Fechter, my wife determined to throw up her engagement. She said, "I will not go where there is another leading lady. It will only create trouble. I know what difficulties arise in such cases. I will withdraw in favor of Miss Leclercq." But the night before Fechter sailed for Europe he came here with Mr. Cheney, and he spoke so fairly that we clinched the engagement. He pledged himself distinctly that Mrs. Chanfrau should alternate parts with Miss Leclercq. I said to him, "Well, Mr. Fechter, if you can manage the business so as to satisfy two leading ladies, you will do more than any man I ever heard of." He said that all the leading parts should be alternated, and there could be no objection to that. Thus, if Miss Leclercq played "Ophelia" and Mrs. Chanfrau played the "Queen," in *Hamlet*, one night, the next night the cast should be changed, and Mrs. Chanfrau should play "Ophelia" and the other lady the "Queen."

R.—Well, did he hold to that arrangement?

Mr. C.—No.

R.—And how did it all end?

Mr. C.—At last it seems Fechter determined to degrade her; and he cast her for part of about thirty lines—for the character of "Maria Grazia" in the *Brigand*. Mrs. Chanfrau of course refused to play that part. Since the matter has excited public attention, there can be no impropriety in giving the letters referring to this matter. Mrs. Chanfrau's note declining to play the part was as follows:—

Mr. Fechter:—
SIR—I decline to play the part of "Maria Grazia" in the *Brigand*," and you will greatly oblige me if you will take me out of the cast.
Yours respectfully,
HENRIETTA CHANFRAU.

R.—What did Fechter say to that?

In reply Mr. Chanfrau handed me the following letter "*verbatim, literatim, et punctuatim*," as Mr. Fechter remarked recently. He might have added, if he thought of it, that its *emphasizatim* was a miracle of address:—

GLOBE THEATRE, November 16, 1870.

Mrs. H. Chanfrau:—
MADAM—I have submitted patience to the want of common civility you have displayed towards me, for the last ten days.

I granted you a special favor—a leave of absence for a while—to which I did put the express condition of having the address where a telegram could reach you, in case of emergency.

The demand was made in the most "off-hand" way, in the wings, at the close of a play; and I fully expected—as I had a right to—you would renew it in a *proper* manner.

Not only did you disdain to renew the demand, but you departed without a simply polite "good-bye;" without a "thank you;" without even leaving *the address* required and stipulated.

This is breach of duty.

As you had departed you have returned; without taking the trouble of warning me of your arrival—so that I had to put myself out of the way, for the favor granted, make personal inquiries; and ascertain whether Saturday evening's performance "held good."

This is *another* breach of duty.

Now: You, incredibly, decline a part handed you on *Saturday rehearsal* by you on TUESDAY!

This is the *third* breach of duty; and I never allow number three!

You are widely mistaken if you really think the insane stories, spread purposely about, have influenced the good understanding, and friendly feelings, between Cheney and myself: We are ONE! And no petty disturbance can break our unity.

It is, therefore, in *his* name as well as mine, I beg you will, instantly, resume the part you have rehearsed; and which your conduct obliges me to inforce on you.
Respectfully yours,
CH. FECHTER, Manager.

There are two or three points which require to be noticed in the above letter. Mrs. Chanfrau readily admits that in the hurry of preparation for her departure from Boston she forgot to leave a formal notice of her address with Mr. Fechter; but as her sister, who was taking care of the child, was staying at the same hotel where Mr. Fechter boarded, the neglect was hardly worth remark. He could have instantly obtained the address (if he did not already well know it was Long Branch) from her sister. In regard to the other matter, the refusal to play the part of "Maria Grazia," it would be perhaps as well to give Mrs. Chanfrau's own words. She said:—I returned on the Saturday evening to play "Margaret Westworth," in *Henry Dunbar*. That evening the slip about the part of "Maria Grazia" was handed to me for the following Saturday night. I did not know anything about the part. I tried to get the book of the play, but could not; there was but one book in Boston, it appeared. The prompter told me that. Accordingly, I went to the rehearsal on Tuesday, and then a gentleman of the company, Mr. Clare, offered to lend me his book. He said, "If you will accept my copy of the play, you are very welcome to it. I have but fourteen lines, so I can well spare it." I took the book and walked to the stage, and commenced the rehearsal. When I found what the character was I determined to decline to play it. I know that it had been played by leading ladies at Wallack's; but that was only to oblige old Mr. Wallack, with whom the part of "Alessandro Mazzaroni" was a favorite character. They played it out of courtesy to the old man, but it is not really a leading lady's part. So I returned the gentleman his book and went home, and wrote the note you have seen.

The point of the greatest importance, however, in Fechter's letter is the odious insinuation that Mrs. Chanfrau was instrumental in spreading some sort of stories in Boston society prejudicial to Mr. Fechter. Her reply to this mean attack is full of noble, womanly spirit:—

ST. JAMES HOTEL, November 17, 1870.

Mr. Fechter:
DEAR SIR:—You have certainly forgotten our conversation at Long Branch when making my engagement. It was this:—"Mrs. Chanfrau, if ever you are cast for a part that is at all disagreeable to you, or out of your line, you have but to mention it to have it rectified." I feel assured had you ever read the play that I should not have been cast for the part of "Marie Grazie." I think there has been a misunderstanding in regard to my engagement. I certainly understood that I was to alternate with Miss Leclercq, or why should I engage to come back? The fear of some trouble of this kind was the cause of my resigning my first engagement; and it was only at the most earnest solicitations of Mr. Cheney and yourself, with the understanding before referred to, that I consented to renew that engagement. If, as you say, I have committed a breach of duty, I can assure you it was unintentional on my part; and no one could be more surprised than myself to be accused of it. But that is a trifling charge compared with the last one. In regard to the "insane stories afloat in the newspapers," you write as if you referred to me as the author or the cause. I cannot allow my honor, as a lady, to be so impugned; and shall, in justice to myself, endeavor to find out the authors. In conclusion, allow me to say, that I trust you will reconsider your judgment, and relieve me of the part. Yours respectfully,
HENRIETTA CHANFRAU.

Fechter's reply was as follows:—

November 17, 1870.

Mrs. Chanfrau:—
MADAM:—I am happy to find that the pain I felt at your uncourteous behavior toward me was *unintentionally* given.

I also free you *entirely* from the MERE THOUGHT that YOU were the "AUTHOR" of the "insane stories" afloat! But that you were the "*cause*" or the "*pretext*" the very "stories" speak plain enough.

As to the rest you claimed an explanation, allow me to refer you to Arthur Cheney, who remains:—

1. My friend, I hope.
2. Sole manager of the Globe Theatre.

I never shall remain the manager of a theatre where *I* am managed; and you'll have to look up to him hereafter.

With best wishes,
Yours respectfully,
CHAS. FECHTER.

R.—What was the result of all this?

Mr. C.—Mrs. Chanfrau persisted in her determination not to play the part. So her name was out of the bill for two weeks, and finally she was dismissed. I had to go to Boston to protect her rights; and as it was well understood that a law-suit in the case would have been an awkward matter, Mr. Cheney settled all claims, I am bound to say, in a very handsome manner.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Irredeemable Ground Rents No Longer Irredeemable.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

In this Court, Judge Ludlow has delivered the following important opinion in the case of petition of Longstreth's executors for the extinguishment of ground rents:—

The petition in this case was filed under the act of April 28, 1868, wherein it is provided that "in all cases in which ground rents have been or may be extinguished by payment or by presumption of law, but no deed of extinguishment or release thereof shall have been executed, it shall and may be lawful for the owner or owners of the land out of which the rent issues, or any person interested, to apply by petition to the Court of Common Pleas, * * * whereupon such Court shall make such order for giving notice, etc., * * * and on due proof being made of the truth of said petition, the said Court are authorized and required to make a decree declaring that the said ground rent is released, merged, and extinguished," etc.

The master reports that no payment or demand for the ground rents named in the petition, or acknowledgment of their existence, has been made, for more than twenty-one years, and that the prayer of the petition ought to be granted.

An exception filed to this report attacks the constitutionality of the act of Assembly, and in argument, three reasons are assigned why the exception ought to be sustained.

First, because the act usurps the judicial power of the courts by compelling them to decide a cause in a particular way. Second, because the act impairs the obligation of contracts. And lastly, because it deprives the parties of their right of trial by jury.

Since the decision in Korn vs. Browne, *Legal Intelligencer*, January 14, 1870, the first two points above-named may be considered as settled, for although that decision was upon the constitutionality of the act of 1855, the principles announced rule this case.

The only point which we consider an open one, is that which declares the act unconstitutional because it deprives the parties of their right of trial by jury.

It may very well be questioned whether this act does in fact absolutely deprive the parties of a jury trial; it only declares that the court may make a decree on "due proof" being made, and there is nothing in the law which would prevent the court from sending every such case as this, by a general rule, to a jury. If a grave doubt arises upon this point, we certainly should pause before we destroy the act by declaring it unconstitutional.

Apart from the view just mentioned, we think the constitutionality of the law can be sustained upon another and most satisfactory ground.

The Courts of Common Pleas are, by the constitution and laws, vested with ample equity powers, and the relief prayed for in this petition is emphatically one of an equitable nature; the act does not specify upon which side of the court the petition shall be filed, but as the case is analogous to a numerous class of cases in which relief can alone be granted in equity, see Story Eq., sections 698, 705, Hamilton vs. Cummings, 1 John., Ch. 517, we see no reason why it should not be treated like an equity suit.

Woodward, J., in Irwin vs. Irwin, *Legal Intelligencer* 17, page 116, showed how our Constitution recognized courts of chancery and their practice, notwithstanding the provision in the Bill of Rights that "trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate;" while by Byers and Davis vs. Commonwealth, 6 Wr. 94, Strong, J., said: "In all that large class of cases which are cognizable in courts of equity, there never was any right of trial by jury."

If we are correct in our view of the nature of the relief demanded in this case, the argument founded upon the denial of the right to try the cause before a jury, even supposing that proposition, for the sake of argument, to be true, has no foundation, and therefore has no strength.

As we have no power, except in very clear cases, to declare a law unconstitutional, and as this law may be sustained upon principles perfectly well settled, we have concluded to dismiss the exception to the master's report.

A Policeman on Trial.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The case on trial this morning is that of Police Officer Charles McCullough, who is charged with aiding Frank Lee in being falsely registered for the last election. Lee was tried in the early part of the term and was convicted. The evidence against McCullough is, that he went with Lee to the canvasser of the Sixth division of the Sixth ward, and when Lee gave in a false residence he (McCullough) said it was all right. The defense consists of evidence of good character and the weakness of the case for the prosecution. On trial.

The Sullivan Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Paxson and Ludlow.

A session of Oyer and Terminer, to be continued during the present week, was commenced this morning. The District Attorney called for trial the case of the young men James Cleggett, and James Mahony, who were jointly indicted for the murder of Policemen Sullivan, some months since, at New Market and Vine streets.

Mr. O'Byrne, representing Cleggett alone, claimed a severance, which was granted, and the process of selecting a jury to try this case was begun.

Mr. Mahoney being without counsel, the Court assigned William F. Small, Esq., to his defense.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

French Naval Expedition.

Movements Near Amiens

Luxemburg and Holland

Release of Fenian Prisoners.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Accident to Mr. Peter Richings.

FROM EUROPE.

French Naval Expedition against Germany.

KONIGSBURG, Dec. 17.—A despatch was received here to-day from Pillau, announcing that five French frigates, which recently passed Skager Rock and Great Belt, have been sighted off that port. Pillau is only twenty-five miles from this city. There is considerable alarm in some quarters. It is believed, however, the preparations to meet the enemy are ample.

Prussian Movements near Amiens.

LONDON, Dec. 18—Evening.—The Germans have evacuated Amiens. They retired toward Clermont, but announced their intention to return soon. The Germans are reported as having captured Ham. Twenty thousand Germans passed Channy. General Faidherbe had advanced beyond Amiens.

Luxemburg and Holland.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Bishop of Luxemburg on the part of the inhabitants thanks the King of Holland for his cheering language, denouncing the transfer of the Duchy to Prussia.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* says Count Bismark's circular of the 3d concludes as follows:—

"Prussia is freed from obligations of neutrality respecting Luxemburg, and has liberty now to enforce her claims against the Duchy for violations of neutrality."

Luxemburg in favor of Independence.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The people of Luxemburg vote almost unanimously in favor of the independence of the Duchy.

Release of the Fenians.

DUBLIN, Dec. 18.—The *Irish Times* announces on authority of a letter from Premier Gladstone that the immediate release of the Fenians now confined in prisons in Great Britain has been decided upon.

The Papal Prerogatives.

FLORENCE, Dec. 18.—The bill introduced into the Italian Parliament, guaranteeing the Papal prerogatives and perfect freedom of the Œcumenical Council, has passed through committee.

Prussians Concentrating on the Loire.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 19.—The Prussians are leaving the valley of the Cher, and concentrating on the Loire. They again attacked General Chausey, but were repulsed.

Nearly a thousand Kabyle horsemen have been landed at Toulon, and will join the French armies.

French Algerian Troops.

The Mobiles who went to Algeria to replace the regular troops will return to France, and a portion of the National Guard will go to Algeria.

Junketing at Versailles.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A deputation of the North German Reichstag has been received grandly at Versailles, where a banquet was given in their honor by the King.

The Bombardment of Paris

is considered liable to begin any moment, as the Prussian supplies and ammunition have been fully recruited.

President Grant's Letter to the Russian Government.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The St. Petersburg correspondent who sent to the foreign papers a summary of President Grant's letter to the Czar, concerning the joint mediation between Russia and France, has been banished to Olmetz. The letter was considered private, and, therefore, the publication was an offense and personal insult to the Czar.

Consols and American Securities.

LONDON, Dec. 19—11·30 A. M.—(Special to Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.)—Consols, 91⅝@91¾. United States bonds of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, 88½; of 1867, 88; 10-40s, 87½.

Successful French Sorties.

War despatches recount several dashes of brilliant and successful sorties of by the French.

The Prussians have been driven from Freterol.

Bourbaki's Army

is in fine condition, and a decisive and fierce battle is imminent.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 19—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money 91¾ and for account 91¾. American securities are firm. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 88½; of 1866, 88; Ten-forties, 87¼. Stocks were quiet. Erie Railroad, 19¾; Illinois Central, 110¾; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 8¾d.; middling Orleans, 8¾@8⅞d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

FROM THE STATE.

Painful Accident to Mr. Peter Richings.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEDIA, Pa., Dec. 19.—Peter Richings, Esq., father of the celebrated prima donna, Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard, met with a painful accident yesterday morning, at this place. Mr. Richings was on his way to church, when the horses attached to the carriage in which he was seated became frightened, and turning suddenly upset the carriage and threw Mr. Richings out, breaking his collar-bone and otherwise injuring him. It is thought Mr. Richings' injuries are not serious, but owing to his advanced age it will require time and careful attention to enable him to recover from the shock of the accident.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Academy Burned.

EXETER, Dec. 19.—Phillips Academy was burned yesterday morning. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fatal Accident.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Edward Bynner, agent of the New York and Providence Steamship Company, was thrown from the rear platform of a horse car last evening, fracturing his skull.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The German Programme.

Luxemburg and Prussia

The Riots at Berlin.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Progress of the Census.

The Indian Reservations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

What the German Programme Requires.

LONDON, Dec. 19—(Special to the New York *Telegram.*)—A despatch from Versailles, dated the 18th says, that the German programme at present requires the unconditional surrender of Paris and unqualified submission of the French nation through its representatives to German dictation. In the event of continued resistance on the part of Paris, the German plans incline to an attack upon the eastwardly outworks, or a bombardment with shells directed to the interior.

Another sortie is momentarily expected in the direction of Vincennes, where the French troops are being massed.

Indemnity from Luxemburg.

A despatch to the London *Times* from Berlin, dated the 18th, says the Prussian circulars recently issued from the State Department here reserve the right of exacting indemnity from Luxemburg for an infringement of neutrality.

Destruction of the Forests about Vincennes.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Despatches from Versailles announce that Count Bismarck has issued an order directing the destruction of the national forests of France in the districts surrounding Versailles and Paris. This order is regarded as timely, as it enables the peasants to procure fuel and assist in military operations.

The Berlin Riots.

Despatches from Berlin state that the Prussian Government has issued orders for the arrest of the rioters engaged in recent disturbances in that city. They are charged with a treasonable plot. The Berlin *Post* in an editorial reports that the neutral powers will probably suggest to the Peace Congress, which is about to assemble,

A Proposition to Terminate the War

on the terms proposed by Germany, viz.:—The unconditional surrender of Paris and the submission of the French people.

Luxemburg and Prussia.

Prince Henry of Luxemburg has sent Prussia an official disavowal that the Luxemburg neutrality has been violated by his permission.

The English Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The *Post* understands that Parliament meets on the 7th of February, when the army and navy estimates will be instantly submitted.

The Queen has gone to Osborne.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Income Tax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The House to-day, by vote of 74 to 61, refused to authorize the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the income tax. Both the President and Secretary Boutwell are opposed to its repeal.

Executive Nominations.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:—

Andrew J. Simmons, agent for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes.

Henry Stover, Surveyor of Customs at Newburyport, Mass.

Simeon Dodge, Collector of Customs at Marblehead, Mass.

William L. Warning, Assessor of Internal Revenue for New Mexico.

Samuel L. Earl, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Texas.

The Indian Reservation.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico writes to Commissioner Parker from Santa Fe, on the 7th inst., with regard to the selection of a tract of country in the vicinity of Fort Stanton, New Mexico, for a reservation for the Southern Apaches. He states that, from what can be learned from reliable parties in that section of country, he is convinced that this is the time for prompt action on the part of the Government, and there is good reason to believe these Indians can be induced to settle upon a reservation, give up their roving life, and in time interest themselves in the pursuits of civilized life, provided the Government will agree to provide them with full rations until they can take care of themselves.

Prior to 1862 these Indians were comparatively quiet, and the Mescolen tribe especially were doing well at Basque Rodondo, in the Fort Sumner Reservation, as late as November, 1865, when they left the reservation on account of differences with the Navajoes. Agent Painter reports from Omaha, on the 15th instant, about the condition of affairs in that agency with special reference to the excellent progress of the schools which have been established. He says the Indians are much rejoiced and thankful for the timely aid of the Government in appropriating money for the support of some of these schools, and he hopes that the same will be continued hereafter until the means of their own become available by the sale of a portion of their lands, which they anxiously desire at an early day.

The Census Bureau.

Work in the Census Bureau is, so far as the full enumeration of the entire country is concerned, approaching completion very rapidly, and the reports from the great majority of the counties in all the States, with two or three exceptions, have been forwarded by the United States Marshals to the Superintendent. Texas is not complete, and in some parts of Georgia the same is the fact. In some few districts there have been necessities for a re-enumeration of the census, which is now being made.

Returns to the Bond Office.

The usual official returns to the bond office show that during November one hundred and seventy-five farms, embracing 17,747 acres, were added to the productive area of Arkansas under the Homestead law.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fatal Affray.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—In an affray last night in a Fifth avenue car, in Brooklyn, John Rorke and William Hall were fatally wounded. Five men were arrested.

The Fallen Building Disaster.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—In the Court of General Sessions this morning Recorder Hackett called the attention of the Grand Jury to the disastrous falling of the piano factory on Thirty-fifth street, causing the loss of five lives, and told them to do their duty whether the Commissioners of Public Buildings, the builder, or the owner were in fault.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Submarine Operations.

BATH, Dec. 19.—Bock river is now closed by ice, and the submarine operations at Hell Gate suspended for the season. The work thus far accomplished is of great advantage to the navigation of the route between this city and Booth Bay, some three to five hundred tons of rock having been removed, and the water deepened three to ten feet in the most dangerous reef.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Illness of Ex-Governor Letcher.

LEXINGTON, Va., via Staunton, Va., Dec. 19.—Ex-Governor Letcher ("Honest John") is seriously ill with pneumonia.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—THIRD TERM.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The proposed change was advocated by Messrs. Willey, Sherman, Conkling, and Casserly upon economical grounds, and as furnishing to inventors promptly the most expeditious means of availing themselves of information concerning patents. On the other hand Messrs. Cragin and Williams opposed the abolition of the present system, and spoke of the great value of full Patent Office reports.

Mr. Casserly, a member of the Committee on Printing, in advocacy of the change stated the net earnings of the Patent Office for 1868 at $53,000, not one-fourth the expense of printing reports, and the estimate for 1869 at $100,000. He urged gratuitous distribution of engravings, etc., to all mechanics' institutes throughout the country.

House of Representatives.

Resolutions were offered as follows:—

By Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, relative to the Centre Market of Washington. Adopted.

By Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the charges of corruption and bribery at the last Congressional election in the Eastern district of Rhode Island, with power to send for persons and papers.

By Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of the immediate repeal of the income-tax.

The House refused to second the previous question—64 to 71—and debate arising, the resolution went over till Monday, January 9.

Mr. Beaman, of Mich., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post Office appropriation bill; made the special order for to-morrow.

The bill appropriates $26,161,698, the principal items being as follows:—For inland mail transportation, $12,000,329; mail messengers, $506,204; route agents, $786,569; mail route messengers, $59,404; local agents, $49,044; railway Post Office clerks, $585,338; foreign mail transportation, $400,000; Postmasters, $5,100,000; clerks in post offices, $2,600,000; letter carriers, $1,500,000; manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, $159,000; manufacture of stamped envelopes, $414,200; miscellaneous items, $733,500; steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, $500,000; between the United States and Brazil, $150,000; between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, $75,000.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Cotton firmer and in fair demand at ⅛ advance; sales 2000 bales uplands at 15¼c; Orleans, 15¾c. Flour easier, and prices favor buyers; sales 7000 barrels State at $5·20@6·50; Ohio at $5·90@6·40; Western at $5·20@6·75; Southern at $6@8·25. Wheat quiet, and market favors buyers. Corn dull and heavy; sales 27,000 bushels new mixed Western at 74@75c. Oats quiet; sales 23,000 bushels Ohio at 59½@62c. Beef unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard—market favors buyers; steam, 11¾@12¾c; kettle, 12¾@13c. Whisky quiet at 95c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 14¾c.; low middling, 14¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; choice white, $1·70@1·85; fair to prime, $1·40@1·60; prime to choice red, $1·70@1·80; fair to good, $1·35@1·60; common, $1·20@1·30; Ohio and Indiana, $1·40@1·50. Corn firm; white, 73@74c.; yellow, 71@72c. Oats active at 52c. Provisions dull and nominal. Mess Pork, $20. Bacon—Clear rib, 13c.; shoulders, 11½c. Hams, 16@18c. Lard, 13c. Whisky steady at 93¼c.

OBITUARY.

Commodore William H. Gardner, U. S. N.

Yesterday afternoon this veteran naval officer died suddenly in this city. William H. Gardner, a commodore of the United States navy on the retired list, was born in the State of Maryland about the year 1800, and on September 6, 1814, entered the navy as a midshipman, being appointed to that position from his native State. On January 13, 1825, he was commissioned a lieutenant. In 1827 he was on duty at the Baltimore rendezvous; in 1829 and 1830 he served on the sloop Vandalia on the Brazilian station; and in 1834 was again on rendezvous duty at Norfolk, Va.

He was commissioned a commander on the 8th of September, 1841, and was in command of the receiving ship at Norfolk from 1843 to 1845. From 1850 to 1852 he was again on duty on the sloop Vandalia, this time as commanding officer, while that vessel was attached to the Pacific squadron.

On September 14, 1855, he attained the highest rank then known in our navy—that of captain—and on July 16, 1862, was rewarded for long years of faithful service with a commission as commodore. In 1859 and 1860 he commanded the steam frigate Colorado, on the Home Station; was at the head of the Mare Island, California, Navy Yard in 1861; was engaged on special service in 1862, and in 1863 became one of the light-house inspectors, retaining that position until the 1st of October of the present year.

Commodore Gardner's last post of duty was in this city, where he had resided for some time, making his home at the La Pierre House. Yesterday afternoon he proceeded to the St. Lawrence Hotel to visit a friend, when he was suddenly prostrated by heart disease, and died soon after being carried to one of the rooms of the hotel. Following so closely upon the death of Rear-Admiral Breese, his sudden demise will create a profound sensation in naval circles.

—An unnatural son at Cincinnati, having turned his mother out of doors last week, the poor woman was compelled to seek shelter for the night in one of the tombs at the City Cemetery. She has since sued him for money loaned and for services rendered.

—A raid was made upon the milk dealers of New Orleans last week, and forty-seven of their number arrested for selling an adulterated article.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Dec. 19.—The supply of choice cattle on sale to-day was quite liberal, and with a good demand prices advanced, but common attracted but little attention. A few extra lots changed hands at 10½@12c. We quote choice at 9@9½c., fair to good at 7@8½c., and common at 5@6c. per lb., gross. Receipts, 2562 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
87 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@9¼.
60 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 7@8¼.
56 D. Smyth, Western, 6½@8½.
70 A. Christy, Western, 8@9.
70 James Christy, Western, 8@9.
60 Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 6@7½.
101 P. McFillen, Western, 7½@9¼.
65 Ph. Hathaway, do., 7@8½.
60 James Shill, do., 7@8½.
120 James McFillen, do. 7@8¼.
75 R. S. McFillen, do., 8@9½.
123 Ullman & Bachman, do., 7@8¾.
225 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 7@9¼.
100 Mooney & Miller, do., 6½@10½.
100 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6@7¼.
50 H. Chain, do., 6@8.
75 J. & L. Frank, do., 6@7½.
95 Hope & Co., do., 5@8½.
59 James Clemson, do., 7@12.
60 A. Kimble, Chester co., 5½@9¼.
156 R. Maynes, Western, 5@10¼.
50 Lancaster, do., 5½@6½.
59 J. Aull, do., 5½@8½.
20 W. Preston, Chester co., 4@5¼.
36 Charles Welker, Virginia, 5@6¼.

Cows and Calves met a good inquiry, and prices advanced. Sales of 175 head at $50@80.

Sheep were steady, and 16,000 head sold at 5@6c. ℔ pound gross.

Hogs were active in the early part of last week, and prices advanced, sales being effected at 9@10c. ℔ 100 pounds net; but at the close the demand fell off, and prices declined to $9@9·50. Receipts, 6000 head.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

A MATTER OF COURSE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The comic weekly which, under the name of *Punchinello*, has for the last year been struggling against its fate, has succumbed. We expect to hear the usual chorus of unthinking citizens of Bohemia, that America cannot support a humorous paper. But we are not inclined to give so general an explanation to this especial case. We think, on the contrary, that the autopsy of this dead weekly indicates a state of public sentiment altogether encouraging.

The late hebdomadal had no reason to live. It was dull beyond description. The sagacious A. Ward once said he thought it rather improved a comic paper to print a joke now and then. But when a paper is as dreary as this was, it is even dangerous to admit a flash of facetiousness, which lights up to frightful distinctness the dead level of surrounding inanity. There was always something rather startling in a good joke printed by *Punchinello*. It affected the reader with a sense of incongruity, like dance music at a funeral. But to say it died of dullness is not enough. The cause of its hopeless stupidity remains to be indicated.

The publishers say, in their circular announcing the discontinuance of the journal: "To every leading humorist in the country an engagement was tendered upon *their* (sic) own terms, * * * but with one exception we failed to secure them, for reasons, no doubt, satisfactory to themselves." Satisfactory, we add, to everybody. *Punchinello* was cursed from the beginning with the ill savor of Tammany. It fought under the pirate flag of that club of vulgar thieves, thus making its only friends among those who have no capacity to appreciate any literature whatever. The wit and talent of the country are now, as always, mainly enlisted on the side of decency and justice. How could self-respecting journalists collaborate in a paper owned by men whose cynical dishonesty has made our city a byword and a reproach to democratic government? The better classes would not read or write for *Punchinello*, and the class it catered for preferred the *Police Gazette*. It found, to use its own language again, "but two ways open: First, to lower the tone of the paper, and especially the character of its illustrations; second, to discontinue it." They have chosen wisely.

We hope this lesson will carry with it the needed warning. The men who have carried this ill-fated experiment into the path of destruction are to a great extent the same who did to death, a few years ago, the most promising humorous paper we ever had. When the war broke out, *Vanity Fair* had a most precious opportunity for glory and long life. But it was twisted out of its proper course into an organ of doubt and reaction; it maundered about McClellan and abused the *Tribune*—and a horror of great dullness fell upon it, and it died. No humorous paper can ever live in this country which does not seek its audience among reading people, and its contributors among the wholesome and honest men of thought and progress. The managers of the Democratic party in New York succeed indifferent well in stealing railroads, buying judges and dancers, and stuffing ballot-boxes. Let them be satisfied with that, and not attempt the impossible task of suborning wit, and breaking with burglary into the domain of letters.

AMNESTY—SCHURZ AND BUTLER.

From the N. Y. World.

The question of amnesty for political offenses, which has been for the last few days the engrossing topic in Congress, is simple in principle, but complex and difficult as a subject of immediate legislation. The principle is presented with admirable conciseness and in fit language by Senator Schurz in his resolution, which he supported by a speech of great ability and eloquence. But his resolution is a mere declaration of sentiment, not an act of legislation—a vestibule, and not the edifice. He proposes that amnesty shall be complete and absolute, throwing a broad mantle of charity and oblivion over all offenses committed in the late civil war. But Mr. Schurz has framed no bill to carry out this wise and magnanimous policy; and, if he had drafted such a bill, there is not the slightest probability that it could pass at this session. Of course, all Democrats in both houses would gladly vote for an act in the sense of Mr. Schurz's resolution; but he is just now regarded as a black sheep in the Republican flock, and is in advance of the average sentiment of his party. His resolution and speech will have a good effect in educating the public mind, but will bring no immediate relief to those who are suffering under disabilities.

In the House there is pending a measure of actual legislation, less comprehensive in its scope than Mr. Schurz's resolution, but quite as liberal in its intention as anything this Congress is likely to pass. The fact that General Butler is its author should weigh nothing either for or against it. It ought to stand or fall by its merits, and its adaptation to present possibilities. General Butler is a man of very marked peculiarities of individual character; and where nature has given a decided warp or twist to a man's mind, it is idle to quarrel with her decree. "Which of you, by taking thought, can add a cubit to his stature?" Among our notabilities, Mr. Greeley, or Mr. Beecher, or Brigham Young could not possibly be different from what God has made him; and a catholic spirit will judge of life as it does of literature. Nobody would willingly part with Falstaff, or Lear, or Hamlet, or even Caliban, although the character of none of them is defensible on sound ethical principles. Nature delights in variety. Socrates, and Diogenes, and Bunyan, and John Randolph, all of whom were great oddities, have their place in the universe as well as the Washingtons, the Wilberforces, the Sir Matthew Hales, the Fenelons, and other models of moral symmetry. Melancthon had a more regular character than Luther; but Luther is more interesting and piquant as being an original. General Butler belongs among the originals; and it is idle to vex ourselves or vituperate him because he is not different from what he is. He is one of those peculiar characters which Shakespeare delighted to paint; and future students of our annals will regard him with the curious interest we take in Harry Hotspur or Owen Glendower. Eccentric characters are piquant and suggestive; and as the thistle cannot be transformed into a lily-stalk, our wisest philosophy is to admire the infinite variety of nature, and gather what good we can from all her diverse productions. We cannot expect General Butler to ape the judicious moderation and faultless taste of Edward Everett. He pleases neither Democrats nor Republicans, because it is a moral necessity that he should be—himself.

In intention and conception General Butler's amnesty bill is wise, but it is badly drawn and requires much amendment. It aims to relieve participants in the Rebellion from all penalties and disabilities; but it excepts certain classes of persons from the operation of the act. Democrats of course object to the exceptions; and if there was any chance of passing a more liberal measure than Butler's, it would be good Democratic tactics to defeat his bill for the sake of a better substitute. But a bill conceived in the same spirit as his is as good a one as has any chance of passing at present; and the practical question is, whether relief shall be refused to some because it cannot yet be given to all. We believe it wise and judicious to relieve as many as we can, as soon as we can, and trust to the growth of liberal sentiments to complete the work. If complete and universal amnesty cannot be carried through this Congress, that is no good reason why thousands of Southern citizens should be kept under the harrow if they could be promptly relieved by the aid of Democratic votes. We have no doubt that General Butler is correct in his belief that universal amnesty cannot be carried in this Congress; and despairing of anything better, we should be sincerely glad to see as much done as he proposes.

But General Butler's bill, though wise and right in intention, and as comprehensive in scope as this Congress will bear, is crude and badly drawn. He ought to consent to a thorough recast and simplification of its phaseology and important modifications of its provisions. Its language is cumbrous, circuitous, overloaded with the peculiarities of the antique and legislative style which confuses by its redundant enumerations and falls into obscurity by its attempts to guard against possible cavil. The bill is thrice as long as it ought to be, and is framed in many respects without careful discrimination. It contains some provisions which, under the fourteenth amendment, can be passed only by two-thirds of Congress, and others may be passed by a simple majority. Some parts of it interfere with the proper jurisdiction of the courts, and among his exceptions there are things so crude and hasty that the courts could not respect them if they were enacted. But we nevertheless think that an amended bill conceived in the same spirit as General Butler's, free from its technical verbosity, and avoiding its ill-considered provisions, would bring relief to large classes of Southern citizens, who must wait an indefinite period if the liberal members of Congress will vote for nothing short of universal amnesty. It does not become practical legislators to act like children who cry for the moon.

FLOGGING AND SHOOTING.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

We regret to say that the newspapers just received from India appear to show that the large portion of the British army quartered there is in a very serious condition. Lord Napier of Magdala has issued a general order declaring that insubordination has become rife among the British forces, and that it must be put down at any cost; and he has directed this order to be read at the head of all regiments. The commander-in-chief evidently means that no severity of punishment must be spared in the case of military offenses; and accordingly extremely heavy sentences have been passed by a series of courts-martial of which the findings are published. There is no doubt of the cause of this new danger to the military efficiency of the country, nor any necessity for being mealy-mouthed in describing it. The insubordination is the direct consequence of the abandonment of the practice of flogging. The prediction which used to be sneered at as coming from "old colonels" (who, however, were the only persons who knew anything about the matter) is coming true. In the absence of the power of flogging, the English military authorities are on the point of having to resort to shooting.

For reasons which we will briefly state before we conclude, we think that the punishment of flogging should not be hastily reintroduced into the British army. Having said this, we will give our opinion that a more foolish measure than the abandonment of this punishment, one more weakly advocated or more symptomatic of the popular silliness which threatens to be fatal to British military efficiency, was never ventured upon in the existing condition of our forces. The "lash," we were told, degrades the British soldier. Who, then, is the British soldier as we have him now? He belongs to a class which is certainly not without good qualities of the rougher sort, but of which it is flat absurdity to say that it is degraded by physical pain. The looser sort of agricultural loborer and the rough of the towns pretty much make up together the material out of which the mass of the British rank and file is composed. It is a class not choice in speech, not slow to anger; one which, if it understands anything, understands how to give and take a blow. Among several continental populations there is really a feeling that physical pain, unless inflicted with a weapon and according to rules of art, is unnatural and degrading; but the sentiment is utterly strange to the lower classes of Englishmen. It is well known to those who have observed the flower of these classes, the skilled operatives of the large towns, that the amusements on which they spend their enormous wages are those of the coarsely athletic sort, and that they are the great supporters of the sporting papers. Nor is it altogether their worse feelings which are engaged in this way. The easiest, perhaps the only, way of touching a man's moral sense is to appeal to his notions of the penalty which ought to follow moral offenses. Now the British lower orders unquestionably think that the acts which they consider to be wrong should be followed by physical punishment. There is something inexpressibly ludicrous in the assumption that the man who would think himself a hero if he "punched" his neighbor's head for beating a woman deems himself degraded if one of his class is made to suffer physical pain for an acknowledged offense.

We have several times said that the true source of the feeling against short and sharp punishment is an unconscious transfer of the idea of pain to ourselves, which has become commoner than it was among a generation of keener susceptibilities. The feeling, if sometimes innocently selfish, is sometimes cruelly so; for it causes the classes with which sympathy is affected to be punished in a way which is quite inappropriate to their mental or moral condition. Among the reports of courts-martial received from India is one from which we find that a British private, being confined in a cell at Agra, struck the Garrison Provost-Sergeant with his clenched fist. For this he is sentenced—and, in the existing state of the law, unavoidably and righteously sentenced—to ten years' penal servitude. But let us reflect for a moment on the nature of the man and on the character of his offense and of the punishment. He was probably a British clod who, till he enlisted, had always expressed his anger by blows. His ideas of right and wrong were probably derived exclusively from the ten commandments, but the offense he committed was an offense against a wholly artificial code. He was probably very sulky, for as the act was done in India, on the 2d of September, he was certainly very hot, and, as the scene was a garrison cell, he had perhaps just recovered from a fit of drunkenness. For this he is sent—and, we repeat, quite rightly sent—to penal servitude for ten years. Now what does that mean? In the first place, as M. Victor Hugo wrote many pages to impress on us, it means ten years' compulsory celibacy. Next, it means ten years' abstinence from all the rough amusements which are the delight of the British working man. It means ten years of monotonous labor, of good books imperfectly spelled through, and of lectures from the prison chaplain. Taking the man as you have him, the contrast between the pain thus inflicted and the pain of a flogging is altogether ridiculous. And, after all, the punishment is wholly out of place. There is no reason for supposing that the private who sinned at Agra was a man who for his class was of an unusually low morality. It was an artificial though a very serious crime which he perpetrated. Whatever be the reasons for preaching to a London thief for ten years, there are none for putting through the same discipline a man who struck his sergeant in a passion. It would be curious to hear what the chaplain says to this prisoner on the enormity of his particular offense.

But, if the results of the precipitate abandonment of flogging are mischievous, the mode in which it was accomplished is fuller still of the promise of mischief. The cruelty of the "lash" is a tradition of a certain section, which might be called the drapers' assistant section, of the voters in British boroughs. But it is a mere tradition, and it very probably had its origin in the interest which was taken in the great war at the beginning of the century, when stories of the undoubtedly cruel floggings which were inflicted in the army and navy became common, along with Dibdin's songs. Nothing, at the same time, could have been hollower than the feeling just at the moment when it took practical effect—whether in the populace or among the candidates who deferred to it. It is said that an excellent but not highly educated member of Parliament once pledged himself on the hustings to vote for the abolition of the Decalogue, in the belief that it meant flogging in the army. The story has a point other than the obvious point, for it shows how completely a promise to vote against the "lash" had become a pledge which a candidate of the ordinary stamp swallowed as a matter of course. It seems as if pledges against the Contagious Diseases acts were likely in future to be taken by candidates with the same degree of readiness; and, if so, the demonstration of the meddlesome folly which the British public alternates with its military panics will be complete. The women and womenly men who make the British private their care will not allow him to be exposed to the "lash," but out of his pleasant vices they make whips to scourge him with a vengeance. They will not allow him to be flogged for what he knows most thoroughly to be a serious offense; but for indulgences which no law has as yet made penal they condemn him to the prolonged suffering of deadly disease, and render him incapable of further service.

Our hesitation in saying that flogging ought to be reintroduced as a military punishment arises entirely from our ignorance of the future condition of the British army. If its rank and file are taken from a different class, the reasons for the reintroduction may disappear, for flogging is an inappropriate punishment in a civic army. But, if the army continues to be recruited as at present, something must assuredly be done. We take from an Indian paper the suggestion—which it makes with all proper affectation of reluctance and timidity—that a military conviction for insubordination shall, besides entailing a short imprisonment with hard labor, cause the offender to be drafted into one of certain special regiments, in which the discipline shall be of the sternest and the "lash" shall be permitted.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS CLERKS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The bill to assess the Government clerks, in order to provide for them a general relief fund, is another attempt to avoid doing the proper thing about the civil service. The idea which lies at the bottom of this measure, and all others like it, was, we were sorry to see, produced in Mr. Boutwell's report, in the shape of an avowal that the clerkships in the Treasury Department existed in part for the benefit of young men engaged in professional studies, and anxious to save a little money to help them on—and that one of the reasons for changing them so frequently was the desire to prevent their settling down in such small places permanently.

Now this whole theory of the relation of the Government to its servants is false and mischievous, and we shall never have a reform in the civil service till we get rid of it, root and branch. The Government must and ought to go into the labor market, on the same principles and with the same objects as any other employer—that is, on the principle of paying fair wages for fair work, and with the object of getting the best men it can for the lowest salaries consistent with efficient service. It has no business to make itself the wards or guardians of its servants, and lay up money for them, or decide how long they ought to stay in its employment, or whether their welfare would not be better promoted by their doing something else. All this sort of thing is neither beneficial nor judicious. In the matter of clerks' wages the Government has one duty, and one only, and that is to pay market rate for good labor—not the lowest sum for which clerks can be got, but the lowest sum for which *good* clerks can be got. Having done this, it will have done all it is called upon to do. It is no more bound to see that the clerk saves a portion of his money for a relief fund than to see that any other citizen does it, or to see that he changes his occupation at the proper moment, any more than to direct other young men what they ought to turn to when they leave school or college. As we pointed out, a few days ago, it is no part of the duty of Congress to prescribe punishments for persons who levy or attempt to levy assessments on clerks for political purposes. In proposing anything of the kind, Senator Wilson is on the wrong tack. Government clerks must be left to take care of their own salaries. If they are hired and discharged on ordinary business principles, they may be just as safely left to do so as any other citizens. No acts are needed to protect the bankers or dry goods clerks of New York from assessments in aid of campaign expenses, although most of them doubtless take a strong interest in politics, and though any party may, if it pleases, send in agents to ask them for money. The reason why they need no such protection is very simple, and it is worth more than any act of Congress—namely, that they have nothing to fear as regards their personal interests, if they do not contribute towards election expenses, and nothing to hope if they do. Put the Government servants in this position—assure them that their future will in no way be affected by their giving or not giving, and we may feel assured that they will look after their purses perfectly well. If they like, and can afford it, they will give; if they do not, they will not give, just like any other citizens.

The country looks, and justly looks, on all the class of measures to which those we are discussing belong, with great suspicion. Coming close on the excitement about civil service reform, created by recent occurrences at Washington, and by the strong indorsement of it in the President's message, it is believed that they are simply points of a process by which Congressmen will try either to evade compliance with the recommendations of the President's message and the public demands, or to make people believe they are complying with them when in reality they are doing nothing of the kind. The people want this matter "reformed altogether," without shirking, or dodging, or shilly-shallying. They do not want the Government clerks converted into a privileged, or petted, or exceptional class in any way; but they do want to see the Government business performed on business principles and in accordance with business usages. They want to see all Government agents employed, and retained, and discharged under the influence of just the same considerations as a railroad company or banking house employs, retains, and discharges its agents, and they will not be content with anything less than this, and do not seek anything more.

It may be that, in the present state of party politics, and in the face of existing party usages, no sudden or complete change is possible. But the public does not expect this. What it does expect is, that any legislation which is attempted on the subject Government service at all shall be in the right direction; that if it does not do all that is needed it shall do something towards it. There is one step towards reform, for which, however, there is an immediate demand, and which Congressmen have absolutely no excuse for resisting, and that is, the abandonment on their part of the business of distributing patronage. This belongs of right to the Executive. The assumption of it by members of Congress is a gross and scandalous usurpation, and recognized as such by the best men of both houses. It takes away the greater part of members' time from the discharge of their legitimate business, and the country wants their time, and the whole of it, and will not be any longer cheated out of it, no matter what becomes of the Government clerks. Whether tenure of office during good behavior, or tenure for a fixed term, or selection by examination, or appointment by competitive examination, be good things or bad things, one thing is certain, and that is that when the people of a district pay a man to go to Congress, it is for the purpose of attending to the business of legislation, and not for the purpose of opening an intelligence office for the supply of places to needy politicians.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.

An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau.
ADELE PICOT, President.
12 2 tf C. JACOB, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M.
WM. H. WEBB,
12 15 tjan 9 Secretary.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.
CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 10 smwtf Treasurer.

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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.
A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
8 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ FAIR OF CHRISTMAS GOODS IN AID OF P. E. CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, December 20, 21, and 22, afternoon and evening, at northeast corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets. 12 17 5t*

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE DECEMBER MEETING OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS OF PHILADELPHIA OF ALL DENOMINATIONS will be held, under direction of the PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, on Monday Evening, December 19, 1867, at 7·45 o'clock, at the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN SQUARE. Address by Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, D. D., editor of the "Chicago Sunday-school Teacher." Subject—"Some Steps Forward." Short addresses will be delivered by other prominent Sunday-school men. 12 17 2t*

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf3] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE hereby notified that the grading of Haverford avenue, from Somerset street to Sixty-eighth street, in the Twenty-fourth ward, has been commenced by the contractors and are hereby cautioned that the said Haverford avenue is not in condition for travelling, and will not be until the work of grading and paving, as directed by act of Assembly, is completed. Due notice of which will be given.
M. H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.
Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1870. 12 17 2t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE Directors for renewal of Certificate of a Share of Stock in the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, No. 8988, standing in my name, the original having been lost or misiaid.
12 16 fmw3t S. N. THOMAS.

☞ FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on the 12th instant, at No. 307 WALNUT Street. The Society numbers 249 members. Its charities during the year amounted to $1527·51, and its receipts to $1534·70. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:—
M. BOUVIER, President.
H. A. PINTARD, Vice-President.
M. V. OBRY, Treasurer.
N. PETRY, Secretary. 1t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE ANnual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 17 1m*

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
12 17 J9 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, upstairs, on and after TUESDAY, December 20, 1870.
12 14 6t L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
12 12 mwf t j 10 P. LAMB, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 9 ftu tj10 H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1870.

The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
H. P. SCHETKY,
12 9 ftu tj10 Cashier.

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf§

☞ OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 320 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 14 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., clear of State tax, payable on the 27th inst.

Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst. and reopen on the 28th.
F. H. TROTTER,
12 14 wfm6t Treasurer.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2pd

BRICKMAKERS' CLAY-SPADES AND TOOLS, Miller's make. No. 309 S. FIFTH Street. 12 9 1m*

OYSTER KNIVES OF FINE Cast Steel. No. 309 S. FIFTH St.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

PLATED WARE.

GRAND SALE

OF

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

ESTABLISHED IN 1840,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hard Metal Silver-Plated Ware,

Will Commence To-Day,

And continue until after the Holidays, the sale of their Elegant Goods at such prices as to guarantee

Immense Sales,

In order to supply the public with useful and ornamental

Holiday Presents

IN

Silver-Plated Ware,

And also to reduce their stock, which is at present the Largest, Most Elegant and Varied effer offered in this country. The experience of thirty years of JOHN O. MEAD, and the use of new and improved machinery, enable us to produce wares

PLATED WITH PURE SILVER,

IN

Original and Elegant Designs.

Those looking for Holiday presents are invited to examine our goods, which embrace every article in this line of business.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

NORTHEAST CORNER

NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

12 17 smw3trp PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTIO of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $500; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 41

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—About 6½ o'clock P. M. yesterday a gentleman was taken suddenly ill in front of the Holy Trinity Church, northwest corner of Sixth and Spruce streets. Falling to the pavement, he was carried to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he shortly expired. The name of the deceased is R. H. Stenchfield, of Macon, Mo.

—On Saturday night a large meeting of colored voters was held in Liberty Hall, Lombard street, above Seventh, to ratify the nomination of Joseph R. Lyndall for State Senator. Colonel Harmanus Neff was elected President.

—As Mr. Richings, the actor, was going to church in a carriage, yesterday morning, at Media, the horses took fright and ran off, overturning the vehicle. Mr. Richings was thrown out and his collar-bone was broken, and he was otherwise injured. A woman and child who were in the carriage also sustained serious injuries.

—Matthew Simple, who was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital about ten days ago, suffering from wounds received by some unknown person, is now lying in a critical condition at that institution, and but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

—A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held on Saturday last, in the Common Council Chamber, President Alderman David Beitler in the chair. Alderman Carpenter offered a resolution authorizing the Board of Return Judges of the First Senatorial district to meet at O'Neill's Hall, Lombard street, east of Broad, on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to perform the duties required of them by law, and also a resolution directing the notification of the Sheriff to issue supplemental proclamation announcing the change of the place of meeting from the State House to O'Neill's Hall. These resolutions were agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

—The Committee on Compulsory Education, Mr. Armstrong chairman, had a conference with Messrs. Smith and Marshall, members elect of the Legislature, on Saturday afternoon, on the subject of obtaining the necessary legislation to carry out the object for which the committee was appointed. Mr. Armstrong made some remarks, in which he spoke strongly in favor of the measure, but said he had no plan of action to propose. In Massachusetts a law had been passed compelling parents to send their children to school, and it had been found to work well. Remarks were made by other members, after which the committee adjourned.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Revision of the Course of Study.

At the next meeting of the Board of Public Education the report of the Committee on a Revision of the Course of Study in our Public Schools will be presented for adoption. The report on the revised course of study covers the same branches which were embraced in the former course, but with a more detailed and discriminating adjustment of the different studies to suit the age and capacity of pupils, and their circumstances in life, which modify their attendance upon the schools and lessen their educational opportunities.

More than one-fourth of the pupils in our public schools never get beyond the primary and secondary schools, and a modification of the course of study was imperatively demanded, and has been made, to give them a more practical and available education than heretofore during the time that they can remain in school.

The oppression, verbal memorizing, and cramming has been relieved by requiring the descriptive portions of geography to be used as reading lessons merely, and not committed to memory, as heretofore—an improvement many a weary and heavy-hearted child will hail with joyful gratitude and thanks.

No study nor part of a study is introduced until it is needed, and then only so much as the age of the pupil and the logical development of the subject requires. By this means the education acquired will be rational and intelligent, healthful and inviting to the pupil instead of repugnant and discouraging.

More explanatory and suggestive teaching will be required throughout the entire country, to the greater benefit of pupils and aiding of perplexed and dissatisfied parents.

Mental arithmetic is made more distinctly prominent as an essential branch of education, too much and too long neglected, but which is vitally important as an infallible agency to develop and quicken and train the mind, as well as for its practical value in the multiplications and business transactions of daily life, especially in a large city.

The burden of lessons now imposed upon pupils has been largely reduced, and at the same time a better education provided for, and no essential study nor portion of any branch omitted.

The modifications proposed have been under consideration by the committee for several months, and have been subjected to the sharpest scrutiny and criticism of committees of our ablest and most experienced teachers, and there is every probability that permanent benefits will result from its adoption by the Board of Education.

Domestic Affairs.

—Another gas well was struck at Erie, Pa., on Saturday.

—The Yale College exploring party has returned from its scientific trip to the Rocky Mountains.

—Franklin Kettle and his wife were murdered by a blind son of theirs at Stephentown, N. Y., on Friday night.

—A bogus Bishop of Persia has been swindling the Catholics of San Francisco and gathering funds to build churches in Asia.

—Some old market houses were burned down in Washington, D. C., yesterday, and two unknown men perished in the flames.

—Francis H. H. Primrose, convicted of embezzling $23,000 from the Grank Trunk Railway, has been sentenced to three years in the State Prison at Detroit, Mich.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The French garrison at Belfort still makes a gallant defence. The neighboring heights have all been captured by the Germans, but not without suffering considerable loss. The French losses in these preliminary engagements were comparatively light. The German position has greatly improved lately.

The Pall Mall Gazette of this evening, in an editorial on the Luxembourg question, declares it to be the duty of England in this crisis to impress upon Prussia the fact that her violation of Luxembourg will not be regarded with indifference by Great Britain, nor allowed to pass with impunity. A mere departure from her neutrality on the part of Luxembourg is no excuse for this Prussian aggression.

A despatch received from Versailles to-day gives a new explanation of the delay in opening the bombardment of Paris by the Prussians. There is a lack of ammunition in the German army, and the roads are so wet and heavy that none can be brought forward at present. The same cause has prevented the movement of the heavy siege guns. It is probable that the fire will not be opened for a fortnight yet.

French gunboats are cruising between Cherbourg and Havre. No Prussians have arrived near either port.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—[Special to New York World.] Halloran telegraphs from Tours, on December 16, that an engagement between the main body of General Chauzey and the Prussians occurred yesterday near Blois. The Prussians were repulsed, but the result is yet undecisive.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—[Special to New York World.] The Conference will meet before Christmas. France will be represented by M. Thiers.

M. Tissard, former Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, is here.

The Queen's speech will recommend the appointment of a royal commission to examine into the fishery question, in order to settle upon some terms that may prove acceptable to America.

The journals of to-day, referring to the triumph of the peace party in the Cabinet, says, "the government has signed England's abdication as one of the great Powers.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—Dates from Paris to December 11 state that the sortie by Ducrot was satisfactory, and has demonstrated where the Germans are weak. Ducrot is confident of his ability to break through the German lines at the proper moment. The active army in the field is in good health and spirits, is well fed, and is 200,000 strong.

Preparations are making for another sortie, on a grander scale. Some of the theatres have been reopened, as it is believed the performances will have a beneficial effect, and besides will relieve the monotony of the ordinary round of daily life. Goods are plentiful and the street cabs are numerous, so their horses, at any rate, have not been eaten.

News from Paris to December 13 states that fresh meat, eggs, fish and poultry are gone, but the supply of horse meat will last two months; of bread, wine and cheese, four months, and of salt meats and salt fish two months. Trochu has taken possession of all food and wines, and the people are now supplied by the military commissariat the same as the soldiers. A surrender of the city is not thought of, and the reverses at Orleans have not disturbed the equanimity of the Parisians.

Every Parisian is armed, and the city can hold out three months longer without great suffering. The mortality is large, but not enough to create alarm. There are no epidemics, and no deaths from starvation or want. The outside works have been pushed forward, which has compelled the enlargement of the line of investment, and consequently has made the enemy weaker in the field. From the works the marksmen command the roads formerly out of range. The German positions have been extensively strengthened, but they feel the scarcity of men.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 13.—German accounts of the recent sorties evade the truth. Ducrot was entirely successful as far as he went. He held the peninsula of St. Maur against the German attempts to recover it, and retired voluntarily, after ascertaining the failure of Paladines. Ducrot is confident that he could have gone through the line of investment if Paladines had been successful. The German leaders are uneasy on account of their line being weakened, and fear the success of a massed sortie.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 14.—The delay in the bombardment of Paris was caused partly by a quarrel between Generals Blumenthal and Von Roon. The latter wished to use army horses to bring up the guns, while the former insisted that it was impossible to spare them. Von Roon finally yielded, and 4000 horses are now coming from Germany to drag the siege guns from the railway terminus. The condition of the roads is fearful. Food is very scarce in the German camps, and some of the troops have been without meat for three days.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 15.—The Germans, after a slight skirmish, occupied Beaumont, a few miles west of Evreux, on the 11th.

LILLE, Dec. 16, evening.—It is rumored that a sortie was made from Paris, which accounts for the rapid withdrawal of the German forces from this region. It is said that the French came out from behind their fortifications in immense force, and already have completely invested Versailles. Fighting it now going on in the direction of Albert and Abbeville.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 17.—The Prussians did not attack General Chauzy yesterday, as was expected. The forces under Chauzy have received heavy reinforcements, and it is understood now that the four Generals commanding the main divisions of the Loire, namely: Chauzy, Bourbaki, Jaures and Jauresiberry, have plans for a simultaneous advance, all having been largely reinforced. The Germans are retreating all along the valley of the Loire. The French government has dismissed General Sol from the service. The charge against him was that he hastily abandoned Tours, leaving behind guns and other material of war, though no enemy was near the city.

The government, in accordance with the law which condemns to death generals who too hastily surrender their posts, has ordered, by a decree, an inquiry into the capitulation of Strasburg and Metz. As regards General Uhrich, the proceeding is a matter of form, but in Bazaine's case the investigation will be a serious affair.

The national forces in the north have gained fresh advantages. The Prussians now appear to be concentrating near Yvetot, to attack Havre. The latter place has 350 cannon and a strong garrison, and will be defended to the last.

Another grand review was held here to-day of new troops going to the front. The men gave enthusiastic shouts of "*Vive la Republique*" as they marched past the Hotel of the Ministry. Gambetta is still with the army of the Loire.

THE GLOBE THEATRE QUARREL.

A Card from J. W. Wallack.

The following card appears in the Boston *Traveller* of December 16, in reply to Mr. Fechter's communication concerning his retirement from the Globe Theatre:—

2 BULFINCH-PLACE, BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1870.

To the Editor of the Traveller.

"Veritas nihil veretur nisi abscondi."

Based upon this principle, I answer a communication which I find in the *Traveller* of this evening over the signature of Charles Fechter. It has never before fallen to my lot to be obliged to recite any petty grievances; but when an individual makes a public exposition of affairs at the Globe Theatre, and takes the liberty to mention my name in connection therewith, I am bound to make some reply to it. There is no reason, nor has there ever been a reason, why the Globe Theatre should not be conducted upon a system of harmony, except in the arrogance of the "sole manager" of the establishment. The "eloquent" notice in *The Traveller* on the 8th inst., alluded to and appealed to by the writer of the explanatory letter of this evening, may be easily answered. If a manager has rights so has an actor. The absurd cant about discipline is easily met. I have been on the stage since boyhood—have held a respectable position for twenty years; I feel, therefore, the value of discipline, and am prepared always to defer to it. There has been no discipline under the management of Mr. Charles Fechter. Ladies and gentlemen have been summoned to their duties at 12 o'clock M., and the "sole manager" has walked in at 2 P. M. This is not of great importance, probably, but where a person exacts *discipline*, he should by his own example enforce it. I can vouch for the loyalty of every member of the Globe company, and simply beg now to assert my own. An actor may have a pecuniary contract with the manager of a theatre, but he is, in fact, engaged to the *public*. Now, why do I not perform the duty which I owe the public? Because Mr. Fechter, the "sole manager," will not permit me. Why will he not permit me? Surely not because I said I would rather not assume the part of "Don Salluste." Does the public care about hearing the truth of the matter? I will tell it, and defy the "sole manager" to contradict me. My engagement was made through Mr. John H. Selwyn (for Mr. Cheney) in the month of March. The terms of that engagement and the obligation it imposed upon me were thoroughly comprehended by Mr. Selwyn and myself, ratified by Mr. Cheney, and I was fully prepared to act in the spirit and letter of our contract.

On the 26th of April, in a letter which I have before me as I write, inclosed in a communication from a mutual friend, Mr. Cheney announced his desire to engage Mr. Fechter, but would like to hear my views first, as I should be consulted on so important a matter (vide his letter). Thinking that he saw a surer means of success in such an engagement, I offered to abrogate my contract altogether, and yield in favor of his new design, fearing there might be some inharmonious elements in the composition of his company. This Mr. Cheney would not listen to, but wished me to proceed at once with him to see Mr. Fechter. I did so, and was received with most affectionate greeting—he assuring me that nothing could possibly occur that would mar the harmony of our associations. That a simple objection on my part to any policy devised would meet with not a single argument from him. I accepted the promises of the management of the Globe Theatre in the most sympathetic spirit. I thought Mr. Fechter *meant* what he said. The proprietor of the theatre, Mr. Cheney, heard every word that was uttered by Mr. Fechter, and I am sure will attest it. I do not believe the public cares much about the internal disorder in a theatre, but I *do* believe that gentlemen care about that which *ought* to be understood between *gentlemen*. The intention, as expressed, was that the *Drama* was to be considered and cared for, and not the individual aggrandizement of any one person. The system of "starring" and indicating the position of the artist by the size of the letters in which his name was printed in the play-bills was to be abolished. Equality and fraternity was to be our motto, and a constant succession of new works would be presented to the public, in which the honors of performance were to be fairly divided. Even Victorien Sardou was to have been invited to write plays especially for the Globe Theatre. The first play of Sardou's has not yet been placed in rehearsal. Mr. Fechter painted to me a Utopia, and I was weak enough to believe in him. In short, he was going to do what he has not done. I am sorry that there should be a question of veracity between Mr. Fechter and myself. It was *never* understood from the "first day of our meeting" that I was to play "Don Salluste;" and the proposition to alternate the characters in *Ruy Blas* was but a subterfuge from an insulting letter which it was feared would be made public. I will no longer pursue the theme. I have always been prepared to fulfil my duty to the public and to my employer, and am so prepared *now*. For the enterprising proprietor of the Globe I entertain the highest and most sincere regard, and heartily would I share with him, by my small efforts, the labors which his assumed "Atlas," who is evidently as weak in his mythology as he is in his management, has failed up to the present time in making remunerative.

J. W. WALLACK.

CUBA.

The Prospects of the Revolutionists thought to be Improving—The New King's Offer of Peace Refused—Unconditional Independence Demanded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Cuban cause is in several aspects regarded as hopeful among its supporters here. In New York city there is not only great satisfaction felt at the fact of the steamer Hornet having got away without any technical violation, at least, of the neutrality laws, but at the most important proofs given within the past ten days of the desire of Spain to close up the contest, short of acknowledging Cuban independence. A confidential agent of King Amadeus has been in New York and here for some two or three weeks past. Overtures were made to a prominent public man known to be friendly to the Cubans, for the purpose of obtaining his influence in ascertaining what terms of peace, if any, could be made between the combatants. The gentleman submitted as the least he would consent to bear to the Cubans the following points:—

First. Emancipation unconditional and immediate.

Second. A complete restoration to civil and property rights, including a revisal of all confiscations.

Third. A guarantee of religious freedom, the liberty of the press, of meeting and speech.

Fourth. Equal representation for Cuba in the Cortes as that accorded to other provinces of Spain.

Fifth. A colonial autonomy similar to that existing between Great Britain and the British North American provinces.

Sixth. The removal by the Home Government of all offensive officials.

Seventh. That Spain and Cuba should consent that the United States should see that these guarantees were enforced and complied with by both parties.

The last condition appears to have been the stumbling block on the Spanish side, but even that was consented to. The Cubans, however, felt compelled to refuse approval upon the distinct ground that nothing short of independence could be sought by them. The atrocities perpetrated against them rendered it impossible that the two parties could live peaceably together. Probably the expected services of the Hornet, which, it is understood, will receive her armament on the high seas (she cleared for Nassau with coal and sixty picked men as a crew), has something to do with their decision. But it is determined by them that the war must terminate only in their success, or complete or utter overthrow. From the urgency manifested by the Spanish agent, there is no room to doubt that it is the earnest desire of the new King to secure peace as early as possible. These negotiations may be reopened, though the Cubans appear to be unyielding. It may be added that the President has known of the negotiations, and that the conditions met his approval.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·20	MOON SETS	3·38
SUN SETS	4·34	HIGH WATER	10·49

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
E. A. SOUDER,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Arizona	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 18
Weser	Bremen	New York	Nov. 19
Guiding Star	Southam'tn	New York	Nov. 20
Ottawa	Liverpool	Baltimore	Nov. 23
Merrimack	Rio Janeiro	New York	Nov. 25
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Batavia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 3
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Dec. 3
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Dec. 3
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Dec. 7
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
FOR EUROPE.			
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 21
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Dec. 24
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 24
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Dec. 27
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Tyrian	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 28
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 31
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 31
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Hy. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 20
Missouri	New York	Havana	Dec. 22
Arizona	New York	Hong Kong	Dec. 22
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 24
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Dec. 28
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Ship Wyoming, Jackson, Liverpool, Cope Bros.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Thomas Walter, Thompson, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Geo. E. Prescott, Buckminster, Norwich, Conn., Lennox & Burgess.
Brig Julia E. Arey, Coombs, Boston, do.
Schr T. J. Trafton, Tapley, do. do.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, Del. Breakwater, do.
Schr Geo. B. Somes, Pray, Baltimore, do.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Kimmey, Cienfuegos, E. F. Cabada & Co.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, Cienfuegos, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark George H. Jenkins, Corning, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Schr Garnet, Holland, 2 days from Drawbridge, Del., with wood to W. T. Conquest.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Span. bark Adelaide, Gondra, 24 days from Cienfuegos, in ballast to Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.
Bark Joseph Eaton, Brown, 23 days fm Pensacola, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Workman & Co.
Br. brig Nancy Ross, McLellan, fm Windsor, N.S., via Holmes' Hole Dec. 3, with plaster.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 17—A. M.—The Howard reports went to sea yesterday, bark J. R. Hea; brigs E. F. Dunbar and Redowa; also, the night before, schr Bessie Norris.

P. M.—Passed in this P. M., two barks. The ship Research has moved up above the Brandywine.

Wind W. Thermometer, 40.

The report of the arrival of the brig Elvie Ellen, from Messina, was probably incorrect.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Iowa, from Glasgow, at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Tripoli, Sowerby, from Liverpool, Queenstown and Boston, at New York 17th inst.

Br. steamer Nestorian, Aird, from Liverpool, at Portland 17th inst.

Br. steamers Agamemnon, Middleton; Holland, Thomas; Italy, Grogan; and Wyoming Whineray, for Liverpool; and Columbia, Small, for Glasgow, cleared at New York yesterday.

Br. steamers Austrian and Australia, from New York, at Londonderry 16th inst.

N. G. steamer Weser, Wenke, for Bremen, cl'd at New York 17th inst.

N. G. steamer Main, from New York for Bremen, at Great Grimby 17th inst.

Steamer Tybee, from San Domingo 10th inst., at New York yesterday. The U. S. steamer Yantic was at San Domingo City, and the Nantasket at Porto Plata. The Swatara was expected at San Domingo City from Martinique on Dec. 7.

Steamer Copernicus, from Buenos Ayres, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Palmyra, from Liverpool, at Boston yesterday.

Steamer Mercedita, from New York, at Charleston 17th inst. Was ashore, but got off safely.

Steamer Missouri, Edwards, from Havana 10th and Nassau 12th, at New York 17th inst.

Steamer Northern Light, Porter, for Havana, cl'd at New York 17th inst.

Steamer Wilmington, Cole, for Key West and Galveston, cleared at New York 17th inst.

Steamers George Cromwell, Clapp; Lodona, Hovey; and Western Metropolis, Crowell, for New Orleans, cleared at New York 17th inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Richmond 15th inst.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Savannah 17th inst.

Steamer Virginia, Hunter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 17th inst.

Steamer Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 17th inst.

Nor. bark Sylvia, Olsen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 7th inst.

Brig Abby Watson, Parker, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.

Schr S. H. Thorp, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr Hudson, Hudson, hence, at Galveston 9th instant.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, hence for Milton, s'ld from Edgartown A. M. 13th inst.

Schrs Eugene Borda, Dukes, and L. F. Smith, Crie, hence, at Charleston 17th inst.

Schr Hannah Little, Crawford, at Galveston 10th inst. from Pensacola.

Schrs Frank Herbert, Crowell, and Wm. M. Wilson, Brown, hence for Boston; J. S. Weldon, Crowell, do. for Providence; and Pacific, Ginn, from New Castle, Del., at New York 17th inst.

Schr Minnie Repplier, Weeks, from West Indies for Baltimore, passed Fortress Monroe 16th inst.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Nichols, cleared at New York 17th inst. for Point-a-Petre.

Schr J. W. Hine, Lane, hence, at New Haven 15th instant.

Schr Z. Steelman, hence, at Portsmouth 15th inst.

Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, at Salem 15th inst. from Newcastle, Del.

Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, at New York 16th inst. from Baltimore.

Schr Iowa, Hanfield, hence for Providence, at New York 17th inst.

Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, at Jacksonville 10th inst. from Charleston.

Schr John S. Lee, Vangilder, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Jacksonville 10th inst.

Schr Jas. B. Smith, Williams, hence for Dighton, Fall River 15th inst.

Schr Almira Wooley, King, hence, at Gloucester 15th inst.

Schrs Frank B. Colton, Somes, and Babel H. Irons, Irons, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th instant.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Collins, cleared at Baltimore 16th inst. for New York.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, for Philadelphia, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 15th inst.

Schrs E. G. Irvin, Johnson, and Sarah A. Hammond, Westgate, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 15th inst.

Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, sailed from Fall River 14th inst.

Schr Charles B. McShane, Gingley, hence, at Norfolk 14th inst.

Schr Commerce, Evans, at Newburyport 14th inst. from Newcastle, Del.

Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, hence, at Providence 15th inst. Carried away main gaff and blew out bonnet of the jib while going up the bay.

Schr Nadab, Cheney, from Newcastle, Del., at Newburyport 17th inst.

Schr H. S. Marlow, Wines, hence, at Savannah 16th inst.

Schr A. D. Scull, Scull, sailed from Providence 15th inst. for New York.

Schr Mary D. Cranmer, of Tuckerton, N. J., will winter at Providence.

Schr Samuel C. Hart, Kelley, hence, at New Bedford 16th inst.

Schrs J. G. Babcock; S. Morris, Seaman; and J. S. Detwiler, Grace, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

Schrs Rachael Vanneman, Brower, hence for Boston; Catharine John, Bradley, do. for St. John, N. B.; at Holmes' Hole 12th inst. Sailed, schrs Seventy-six and Othello.

Schrs Lookout, McFarland, and William F. Garrison, Morris, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 15th instant.

Schrs Mary H. Westcott, Gandy, and Sidney C. Tyler, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CENTREVILLE, Mass., Dec. 13.—The buoy off Southwest Point, Garnett Rocks, is gone from its station in this harbor, and now lies on the beach near the wharf. It is of great importance, and should be replaced. The attention of the proper authorities is called to this fact.

ELI PHINNEY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

GOLD SPECTACLES,
GOLD EYE GLASSES,

An immense assortment.

OPERA GLASSES,
SPY GLASSES.
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.
MICROSCOPES, from 50 cents to $690.
STEAM ENGINES.
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS in sets, from 75 cts. to $150.
POCKET COMPASSES.
BOXES OF WATER COLORS.
POCKET RULES AND MEASURES.
MAGIC LANTERNS, with pictures, from $1 to $500.
FANCY THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, GLOBES, AIR PUMPS, ELECTRIC MACHINES, GALVANIC BATTERIES, MAGNETS, Etc. Etc.
MAGNETIC TOYS, MERCURIAL TOYS, Etc.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT STREET,
12 15 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO JOSEPH E. SMILEY.—THE ORPHANS' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, upon petition filed, has granted a rule on you returnable on the 14th day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why you should not be dismissed as Trustee of the estate of SARAH ELIZA COULTER.

AMOS BRIGGS,
Attorney for petitioner.

December 10, 1870. 12 12mtf

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

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§ 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

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PRESSES FOR STAMPING FELT, BUCKram, Straw and Sheet Metal, Moulds and Dies for any shape. GEORGE C. HOWBRD,
5 9 m] No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

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OF
THE HOLY BIBLE,

Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles.

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CHRISTMAS,
WEDDING, and
BIRTHDAY
PRESENTS.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey, Panelled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

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The superiority of "THE HARDING PATENT FLEXIBLE CHAIN-BACK ALBUM" over all others heretofore manufactured will, upon the slightest examination, be apparent to all.

Also, a large assortment of Photograph Albums, new and beautiful styles, made in the usual manner.

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12 16 14trp BELOW FOURTH STREET.

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Books for Young Readers,
BIBLES,
Devotional Books,
REWARD CARDS,
Picture Books for All Seasons,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
12 14 wfm td31

CLOTHING.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

For a
Holiday Present
NOTHING
Better than a nice
SMOKING JACKET.
A lot just made up.
CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,
Of all styles.
FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL,
Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6·50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $5·25.
SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6·50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $5·75.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street,
{ 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

$4·75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL, at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rptf

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
RARE CHANCE,
STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.
Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE, No. 216 CHESNUT Street.
Apply to ALFRED G. BAKER,
12 7 10t° No. 435 CHESNUT Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
3 21 ly Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SHAKESPEARIAN WEEK.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS as..........Juliet
E. L. DAVENPORT as..........Mercutio
MRS. SEDLEY BROWN as..........The Nurse
CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr., as..........Romeo
Aided by the Star Company.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents.
Doors at 7¼ o'clock; begin quarter to 8.
Seats can be secured in advance at Abel's Dramatic Repository (Theatre Building), No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
THIRD WEEK. LAST NIGHTS.
MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK,
the last six representations of McCloskey's Drama,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON
AS
JOE FERRIS, THE "FERRET."
Friday, last Benefit of
OLIVER DOUD BYRON.
MONDAY (Christmas), OURS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¼.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 19,
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE OF
EDWIN BOOTH.
Coleman's popular play of
THE IRON CHEST.
Sir Edward Mortimer..........EDWIN BOOTH
and Shakespeare comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Benedick..........EDWIN BOOTH
Tuesday—EDWIN BOOTH as SHYLOCK and DON CÆSAR.
Wednesday—MACBETH.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
WONDERFUL COMBINATION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—FAMILY NIGHT EVERY FRIDAY, on which occasions the entertainment will be conducted upon the same principle as the Saturday Matinee. Refreshments will not be allowed in the Theatre, and everything will be arranged to amuse and delight a Family Audience.

AT MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S GREAT CHAMPION CIRCUS, TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, are to be nightly witnessed the greatest novelties and wonders, including
"THE MAN WITH THE IRON JAW,"
THE EMINENT FRENCH WRESTLERS,
SIG. OBERTO, THE CONTORTIONIST,
THE GRAND EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
and other novelties.
Prices as usual. Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday at 2½. 12 19 6t

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
Every evening until further notice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of
HUSH A BYE BABY;
OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

FRENCH BAZAAR—CONCERT HALL.—Continuing daily and nightly until December 24 (Christmas Eve), inclusive.
The objects of this Bazaar are purely charitable—to relieve the widow and orphan, the sick, wounded, and dying—and the destitute victims of the War in France.
The Ladies who have organized this work, therefore, make a general appeal to the citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity to visit the Fair, and by their generous patronage make it a substantial success.
Music by an efficient Orchestra under CARL SENTZ.
Season Tickets, $1.
Single admission, 25c. 12 14

FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT
OF THE
SEGUIN GLEE CLUB,
AT HANDEL AND HAYDN HALL,
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, TUESDAY EVENING, December 20, 1870.
Tickets, 50 cents. 12 19 2t°

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON.
EVENINGS AT 7½. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3.
Double-Headed Sphynx. Grand Oracle of Memnon. Egyptian Transformations. The Rogueries of Ventriloquism. 100 Learned Canaries. Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 12 13

GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
from December 20 to January 2, 1871.
Gifts for the Fair, communications received, and information given at the German Society's Hall, No. 24 South SEVENTH Street. 11 28 30t°

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
ROLLINS' COMEDY COMBINATION.
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Tom Badger..........C. B. ROLLINS
Matinee on Saturday at 2 P. M. 12 19 6t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—GERMANIA ORchestra Matinees every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½. Tickets, 50 cents. Packages of 4 for $1. 12 2

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has in store a large and elegant stock of INDIA SCARFS. Also,
Silks in Great Variety,
With a stock of
Rich India and French Fancy Goods,
different in style from any in the city. Purchasers of Christmas presents will do well to examine the stock before purchasing. 12 8 1mrp

SILK AND WORSTED EMBROIDERIES
For Chairs, Cushions, Praying Stools, Slippers, Pin Cushions, Etageres, etc.
CARVED SWISS GOODS,
A handsome and superior assortment.
A. J. IANDER, JR.,
No. 1302 CHESNUT STREET,
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H. DIXON, NO. 21 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, Philadelphia.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
RICH FANCY AND TOILET GOODS.
A magnificent assortment, unsurpassed for variety, elegance of style, or moderation in price.
Fine French Flowers for Jardinieres, rich Bohemian and China Toilet Sets and Vases, Parian Busts and Statuettes, gilt mounted Card Receivers and Flower-holders, Bohemian Glass, China, Lava, Parian Marble, Bronze, and Gilt Ornaments, Rich Paris and Vienna Fans, Real Whitby Jet, Vulcanite and French Jewelry, Cigar and Tobacco Boxes and Holders, Writing Desks; Glove, Handkerchief, and Work-Boxes; Dressing Cases, Tablets, Paper Cutters.
SILK, GINGHAM, AND ALPACA UMBRELLAS, CANES, ETC.,
with a thousand other articles, embracing all that is new or desirable for bridal, birthday or holiday presents, superior in quality and moderate in price.
H. DIXON, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street, between Market and Chesnut, east side. 12 17smtuth4t

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.

FOR ten years the Republican party has controlled both branches of the State Legislature. The election in the First Sanatorial district to-morrow will determine whether this ascendancy is to be continued. The political future of the Commonwealth may depend altogether on Lyndall's triumph. The Democracy, who have so often been baffled in their efforts to recapture Pennsylvania, are making desperate efforts to insure Dechert's success, in the confident belief that from it may be forged a key to this great Republican citadel. If Dechert is elected, we can have no Metropolitan Police bill, no new Apportionment bill can be passed unless it meets the approval of the Democratic Senators, and no important partisan legislation of any kind can be perfected by the Republicans. Under these circumstances it is vitally important that Mr. Lyndall should receive a cordial support. He is not only honest, capable, and worthy in every way of the support of the Republican voters of the district, but he is really and truly, in the existing state of parties, and extremely important representative of Republican principles.

THE SUBSIDY BONDS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AKERMAN has recently written an important opinion on the questions at issue between the United States and the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The contest hinges on the true interpretation of acts of Congress, and there is enough room for doubt to make what Sir Lucius O'Trigger would call a "very pretty quarrel as it stands." It is but fair to the railroad company to say that they are not endeavoring to evade an unmistakable obligation, and that they only avoid making a payment to the National Treasury on grounds which, although they are probably not tenable, possess a certain degree of plausibility. The Government is now paying interest on the bonds it issued to aid in the construction of the railroad, receiving no return therefor, except the right to reserve half of the sums earned from it for transportation. The company contends that beyond this payment it should give the Government nothing until the expiration of thirty years, at which time, according to its theory, the whole amount of Government advances, principal and interest, less the gross amount of payments in transportation, will fall due. Against this claim the Attorney-General advocates and ably supports the theory that the company is bound to pay the interest of the bonds as it falls due, and also to allow the Government to reserve half of the annual sums accruing for transportation, as part payment of the principal.

Practically, if the Attorney-General's theory prevails, the people will have a fair chance of getting back their money from the railroad company; while, if the company's programme is adhered to, the combined principal and interest of the debt due thirty years hence will constitute a larger sum than the probable value of the road. To save the nation from the loss which would thus accrue the Attorney-General not only asserts that the interest on the bonds should be paid by the railroad company as it accrues, but that, if this is not done, the Government may retain all the moneys earned by the company for Government transportation, instead of half the earnings. His conclusions are summed up in the last paragraph of the opinion as follows:—

> "My conclusion, then, is that the Government may lawfully claim from the company the amount of the interest in question as such interest is paid by the Government. To the particular question in your letter of November 23, I answer that the Government may retain the entire amount of compensation for services rendered to it by the company, applying the same to the interest paid by the United States, unless such interest shall have been repaid by the company, and in that event one-half of the compensation for such services may be reserved and applied to the principal of the bonds."

A TRIUMPH OF LAW.

ON Saturday a good day's work was done in the Court of Quarter Sessions before Judge Paxson by the prompt conviction and sentence of James Elliott and William Wilson upon the double charge of shooting Policeman Murphy and of assaulting and robbing Hugh Dougherty on the 3d of December. Elliott is a prominent New York ruffian, who came to this city for the purpose of having a good time in his own peculiar fashion, and considering the impunity with which such as he frequently defy the laws, the swiftness with which he has received his deserts is somewhat remarkable, and District Attorney Sheppard is entitled to great credit for the energy with which he prosecuted the case, and Judge Paxson for his determination to enforce the full penalty of the law. The crimes with which Elliott and Wilson were charged were proved upon them beyond a shadow of a doubt, and the punishment they will receive will most undoubtedly have a wholesome effect in restraining others from following their example. Desperate efforts were made, as is usual in such cases, to delay the trial and to procure the release of the prisoners; but thanks to the firmness and determination shown by the Judge and the District Attorney, these were of no avail. The trial was ordered to proceed, and the prompt conviction of the prisoners was the result. The Judge, appreciating the necessity of making an example of these men, refused to delay the sentence, and he accordingly imposed the heaviest penalties permitted by the law, Elliott being sentenced to sixteen years in the Penitentiary and a fine of $2000, and Wilson to eleven years and ten months imprisonment. Such criminals as Elliott and Wilson are entitled to no consideration whatever. The perpetration of such outrages as those for which they were convicted is at once their business and their amusement, and Judge Paxson only did his duty in imposing the severe sentences he did. He and the District Attorney, although they did no more than their duty, are nevertheless entitled to the cordial thanks of the community for their good work on Saturday, as the conviction and sentence of Elliott and Wilson will strike terror to the hearts of other ruffians and will give them an idea of what they may expect if the hands of the law are laid upon them. The only fear we now have is, that through the imperfections of our pardon system Elliott and Wilson will not be permitted to pay the full penalty for their crimes, and the possibility that they may be released by the Executive should induce the Legislature to consider the subject of taking the pardoning power from the hands of the Governor and placing it where it will be less liable to abuse than it is at present.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THIS second highway across the continent is now in full process of construction. Last July contracts were let for the building of the Eastern division, reaching across the State of Minnesota from Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, 240 miles to the crossing of the Red river of the North. With several thousand men employed, the grading on this section is fast approaching completion, and the iron is being laid at the rate of one or two miles a day. In the meantime engineers are locating the line westward through Central Dakota; preparations are completed for the commencement of work at the Pacific end next spring, and thereafter the work of construction will be prosecuted from both extremities toward the centre.

In addition to this, the Northern Pacific Company have recently purchased and practically consolidated with their own line the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, embracing some 300 miles of finished road in Minnesota on which a prosperous business is already doing. This purchase removes all rivalry between conflicting interests, and practically makes St. Paul one terminus of the great Northern road. The Northern Pacific Railroad system is certainly assuming a business-like form and comprehensive proportions. Obviously, its projectors do not intend to build a simple trunk road from East to West, and then wait for a profitable traffic to come to it. On the contrary, they are at the outset securing such connections and alliances with the chief lines of water communication, and with the railroad systems of the Atlantic and Pacific States, as cannot fail to bring to it, in addition to its local business, a large and increasing share of the carrying trade between ocean and ocean. At Duluth one arm meets the commerce of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence; at St. Paul the other eastern arm connects with the commerce of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and with the railroads of the Central and Eastern States, concentrating at Chicago. These two arms will unite in Western Minnesota. From the point of junction a third branch will extend to Pembina on the British border, and the trunk line will traverse Central Dakota, and follow the now famous Yellowstone valley through Montana. Near the boundary of Idaho the road will again branch—one arm following down the valley of the Columbia to tide-water at Portland, Oregon; the other striking directly across the Cascade range to the main terminus on Puget Sound. A North and South branch will also connect the Puget Sound terminus with that at Portland. At the latter point connection is made with the coast lines of road now building southward through Oregon and California. Both at Portland and Puget Sound the road will tap the coastwise and foreign trade of the Pacific Ocean.

The chief advantages peculiar to the Northern Pacific route are believed to be these:—1. It reduces the distance between the Lakes and the Pacific Ocean some 600 miles. 2. It lessens the distance between New York and the Pacific by water and rail to the same extent. 3. It lessens the distance between London and Chinese ports by the transcontinental route at least 1400 miles. 4. It traverses a belt of States and Territories admirably adapted, by fertility of soil, mildness of temperature, and equal distribution of moisture, to profitable agriculture. 5. Its elevation in the mountain region is 3000 feet less than that of other lines, resulting in a diminished snow-fall, a mild climate, and far easier gradients. 6. At convenient intervals it intersects numerous navigable streams—such as the Columbia, the Cowlitz, the Yellowstone, the Missouri, the Red, and the Mississippi—which drain a vast region, and will serve as feeders to the road. 7. It will partake of the character of an international route, permanently controlling the carrying trade of British America, and rendering the important colonies north of the boundary, and west of Lake Superior, commercially tributary to our Northwestern States.

Already it is stated that settlers are rapidly crowding to the line of the Northern Pacific Road in the New Northwest, and judging from what is known of the plans adopted for promoting the settlement and development, through emigration and colonization, of the belt of States and Territories tributary to the line, there would seem to be no doubt that the corporation upon which the Government has conferred this great trust is determined to make the enterprise not only financially sound, but greatly and permanently beneficial to the whole country. With its munificent endowment of fertile lands, with the natural advantages this route undoubtedly enjoys, and with the far-sighted policy already inaugurated, a great commercial project could hardly start under better auspices or with greater assurance of success.

NOTICES.

MEN'S WINTER
BUSINESS COATS,
ALL WOOL,
FOR
SIX DOLLARS.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS,
ARE CLOSING OUT A LOT OF COATS
AT ABOVE-NAMED PRICE.
Other goods in proportion.

SEE advertisement of Atmore's Mince Meat on Eighth Page.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE.—For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear, it is excellent. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
Sole Manufacturers,
S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Office No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 22d, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d day of January, 1871.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 28th day of December next to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 22d of December, payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
W. B. MENDENHALL,
12 14 13t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
No. 322 North SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.

The Return Judges of the First Senatorial District are hereby notified that by resolution they are directed to meet at

O'NEILL'S HALL, LOMBARD STREET,
East of Broad, on
THURSDAY, Dec. 22, 1870,

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of performing the duties required by law.
12 19 3t JAMES W. POWELL, Clerk.

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
FLOYD H. WHITE,
12 19 tJ9 Assistant Secretary.

☞ COPIES FROM PRINTING EXECUTED at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' can be taken on ALL the different varieties of copying papers. 1t

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

EVERY VARIETY OF
Silk,
Alpaca, and
Gingham
UMBRELLAS,
WITH IVORY, PIMENTO, AND PARTRIDGE HANDLES,
FOR SALE BY
WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET Street,
12 14 10t4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS
Parian,
Glass,
Lava,
Majolica,
China,
Jasper,
Etc.
HOLIDAY GOODS
TYNDALE, MITCHELL & CO.,
707 CHESNUT ST., 707
11 5 stf PHILADELPHIA.

NEWEST DESIGNS
IN
LACE CURTAINS
AND
LAMBREQUINS.
STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER,
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
GIRARD ROW.
FINE BORDERED SHADES,
With best fixtures, put up $1·50 each.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
TABLE and PIANO COVERS.
10 12 wamsm4p

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mws] PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

IT IS GETTING LATE
IN THE SEASON!

A WORD IN SEASON!

NOW IS YOUR TIME
NOW IS YOUR TIME
NOW IS YOUR TIME

To lay in all the Winter Clothes you want. Go to

GREAT BROWN HALL,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
GREAT BROWN HALL,

And see w cheap they are closing out the

FINE WINTER STOCK.
FINE WINTER STOCK.
FINE WINTER STOCK.

Every Stitch is to be Sold!

The immense Stock of Ready-made Goods
and of
Piece Goods ready to be made up
is offered
At Prices far below
those of
Any other house in the city.
Men of Philadelphia!
Boys of Philadelphia!
Now is your opportunity!

ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

The CABINET ORGANS made by this Company are of such universal reputation, not only throughout America but also in Europe, and are so generally the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE among instruments of the class, that few need to be assured of their superiority.

PRICES REDUCED, OCTOBER, 1870.
RANGE OF PRICE FROM $50 to $1000.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with full information, and TESTIMONY CIRCULAR, will be sent free to any one desiring them.

GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
J. E. GOULD. PHILADELPHIA.
WM. G. FISCHER. 12 10 13t 4p

JEWELRY ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Open this day a large invoice of
Pink Coral Jewelry
Of Newest Designs, just arrived from Naples.
They will also open on Monday next an invoice of
English Fancy Goods,
Including a fresh supply of
Ladies' Furnished Work Baskets.
Their stock of
PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES
Superior to that of any previous season.
CHRISTMAS GOODS,
Gold, Silver, Bronze, Crystal, Leather, Wood, Etc. Etc.,
AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.
11 22 tf4p

GRAND DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY GOODS
AT PRICES THAT WILL PLEASE EVERY ONE.

Writing Desks, an Elegant Assortment,
ROSEWOOD, PAPIER-MACHE, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND FANCY WOODS.

Writing Desks, with lock and key, $1·90; Portfolios, from 30c. up.
Travelling Cases; Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases.
Cigar Cases and Match Boxes; Wallets; Gold Pens and Pencils.
Wostenholm's Penknives; Bronze Inkstands and Paper Weights.
Scotch and Vienna Goods, Pen Wipers, Card Cases, etc.
Water Colors; Backgammon Boards, Parlor Croquet and Billiards, Games, etc.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Monogram and Box of Paper and Envelopes, containing 4 quires and 4 packs, stamped in colors, $3·00.
A Monogram engraved to order without charge to those buying $5·00 of Paper and Envelopes.
Initial Boxes containing 1 quire French Paper and Envelopes, 25 cents.
A large variety of STATIONERY of every description.

WM. H. HOSKINS,
No. 913 ARCH STREET,
12 3 fmwTt4p PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

We have everything in our line that MONEY, ENERGY, and TACT can purchase, and bought at prices that will GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS ADVANTAGE.

YOUNGER'S SCOTCH ALE.
ALLSOPP'S SCOTCH ALE.
BASS' ENGLISH ALE.
GUINNESS' IRISH STOUT.
BARCLAY & PERKINS' LONDON STOUT,
HIBBERT'S LONDON STOUT,
At $2·15 Per Dozen.

This is about giving you a $1·25 for a $1, but we must not be undersold.

CORDIALS,
CHARTREUSE, PINTS AND QUARTS,
BENEDICTINE, PINTS AND QUARTS,
RED AND WHITE CURACAO,
ANISETTE, "REAL DUTCH,"
MARASCHINO, "VERY FINE,"
KIRSCH WASSER,
ABSINTHE.

And all the FINE FRENCH CORDIALS imported in CUT GLASS DECANTERS, expressly for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Every Regular Brand of CHAMPAGNE
Lower than any other House.
Fine Old Sherries, Rare Old Ports,
Rich Old Madeiras, of all vintages.

In our selection of FINE WINES we depend on our judgment, and import such vintages and from such houses as have stood the test. Our trade, like every other, will pay the prices for good goods, when they have the CUSTOMERS to buy them. It is hardly likely that Philadelphians need depend on a CORNER GROCERY for their liquors.

Every popular CIGAR in the market, and we can sell at the same price that some houses buy at.

OUR SPECIALTIES,
Henessey Brandies, Pemartin Sherries,
Van Beil's Whiskies, Sauderman's Ports,
Barton & Guestier's Clarets,
And all other goods from regular houses.

One of us in the store at all times ready to meet our customers, to which we attribute our success.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
The Wine Merchant,
12 19 6t No 1310 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 South SECOND Street,
INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF
RICH BLACK SILKS,
RICH COLORED SILKS,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
BROCHE AND BLANKET SHAWLS,
SILK CLOAKING VELVETS,
SILK PLUSHES AND VELVETEENS,
ASTRAKHAN AND BEAVER CLOTHS,
CARACULLA CLOTHS, all colors.
Pointe Lace and Applique Collars,
Valenciennes Collars, and Handkerchiefs to match.
Thread and Linen Collars,
Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes,
Roman Sashes, Ties and Sash Ribbons,
Kid, Beaver and Cloth Gloves,
With a variety of other goods suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

N. B.—We guarantee to sell the same quality, shade, and style of Silks, Dress Goods, Velvets, Shawls, etc., as low as any other house in Philadelphia.

EDWIN HALL, No. 28 South SECOND St.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Beethoven Society's Concert.

The concert given on Saturday evening at the Academy of Music by the Beethoven Society, in honor of the centennial anniversary of Beethoven's birthday, was worthy of the occasion. The programme was admirably arranged as an exhibit of the varieties of the composer's style, and the different selections were rendered in such excellent style that we have little but praise to utter in regard to the whole performance. The Beethoven Society is composed of some of the most talented and accomplished amateurs in the city. The chorus singing on Saturday was very much above the average, both in accuracy and expression; and it was creditable both to the society and Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, the musical director. The chorus, "The Heavens Proclaim," the famous quartette from *Fidelio*, arranged as a chorus, and the "Hallelujah Chorus," were all given in very superior style. The quartette was encored, as it deserved to be, but beautiful as was the result, the propriety of arranging this number as a chorus is doubtful, as much of its value depends upon the characterization of the different parts and its dramatic expression, which are of course lost when it is sung by more than the four voices for which it is intended. The overture to *Egmont*, which appropriately opened the performance, was finely performed by the orchestra, and the orchestral accompaniment to the other numbers in the programme was more than usually excellent, Mr. William Stoll, Jr., who has been steadily making a fine reputation as a violinist, performed the first movement, the concerto for the violin—the only work of this class that Beethoven ever produced—in a very superior manner. This is much the most difficult and elaborte composition that Mr. Stoll has yet attempted in public, and the excellence of the performance was such that it will do much to advance his reputation. The scena and aria, "Ah Perfido," was sung by Mrs. Gibson Peacock with fine dramatic expression. This lady has a rich and powerful voice and an admirable method, and a slight nervousness alone interfered with the entire success of her performance. Few singers unaccustomed to appearing in public, however, could have executed such a difficult composition in an equally brilliant style. The trio "Tremate emp'j Tremate," was very finely given by Miss Clara Lauderbach and Messrs. E. Dillingham and G. A. Conly. Miss Lauderbach has a very sweet, sympathetic, and cultivated voice, which was heard with admirable effect, and both in style and execution her singing was very far above the average. Messrs. Dillingham and Conly are both gifted with fine voices, and performed their parts in the trio in excellent style. The "Chorale Fantaisie" was fairly rendered by Mr. Wolfsohn. The orchestra and the chorus, and the "Andante" and "Finale" of the C minor symphony were performed with unusual precision and accuracy. The whole entertainment was decidedly one of the most successful of its class ever given in this city, and Mr. Wolfsohn, who has labored *con amore*, is entitled to great credit for the high state of discipline to which he has brought his forces. With such a beginning as it has made the success of the Beethoven Society may be considered as assured, and it will undoubtedly do much to cultivate a taste in this city for the higher forms of musical composition.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT *Romeo and Juliet* will be performed this evening, with Mrs. Scott-Siddons as "Juliet," Mr. Charles A. Thorne as "Romeo," and Mr. Davenport as "Mercutio." The "Juliet" of Mrs. Scott-Siddons is a very charming personation, and an unusually attractive entertainment may be expected this evening at the Chesnut.

THE SECOND subscription entertainment of the Irving Literary Association will be given at Concordia Hall, Callowhill street, below Fifth, to-morrow evening. It will consist of a concert and literary entertainment, to be followed by a hop, and those who purpose attending may anticipate a good time.

THE FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT of the Seguin Glee Club will be given at Handel and Haydn Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden streets, to-morrow evening. A very interesting programme is announced.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Booth will appear this evening as "Sir Edward Mortimer" in Coleman's play of the *Iron Chest* and as "Benedick" in *Much Ado About Nothing*.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Across the Continent* will be performed this evening.

AT MRS. WARNER'S CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, the "Man with the Iron Jaw," the French Wrestlers, Signor Oberto, the contortionist, and other eminent performers will appear this evening.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, Chesnut street, above Tenth, a variety performance will be given this evening, in which a great number of talented artists will appear.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the Coleman children are announced to appear this evening in a number of their specialties. The comedy of *The Serious Family* will also be performed.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a new programme is announced for this evening, which will contain a great number of interesting features.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give an interesting exhibition of magical wonders at the Assembly Building this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the regular musical troupe will be superseded during the present week by the Rollins Dramatic Combination, which will produce the drama of *The Streets of New York*.

CITY ITEMS.

For additional City Items see Sixth Page.

YOU SHOULD not fail to call at the China and Glassware establishment of William Akers & Co., No. 823 Market street, when about to lay in a fresh supply for the table or bed-room. They have the prettiest assortment of china, glass and queensware in the city, and everybody should go there, as it is guaranteed to be a bazaar where the purchaser can save money.

SALE OF ELEGANT STATUARY, VASES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS, ETC.—Messrs. Birch & Son, Auctioneers, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will sell on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, for Messrs. Pandolfini & Co., of New York, a large assortment of elegant goods, consisting of Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Plated Ware, and fancy goods suitable for the holidays. The sale will be continued in the evening.

MARRIED.

HANKINSON—JOSLIN.—By Rev. William Taylor, at the Parsonage, No. 1334 Marshall street, Mr. JOHN H. HANKINSON to Miss HANNAH J. JOSLIN, all of this city.

STINE—BENNER.—December 10th, 1870, by Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, HENRY E. STINE to Miss ELLIE BENNER, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

EVANS.—On the 18th instant, LYDIA M. EVANS, relic of the late Samuel Evans, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at her late residence, No. 718 North Ninth street, on Wednesday evening, 21st instant, at 8 o'clock. The interment will take place on the 22d instant, at West Vincent, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

FITZGERALD.—On the 18th instant, SUSAN, wife of H. N. Fitzgerald.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her husband's residence, No. 1626 North Broad street.

LEHMAN.—On the 18th instant, ALBERT EUGENE LEHMAN, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., the members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Girard Brotherhood, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1441 Ridge avenue, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MARPLE.—Suddenly, on the 17th instant, ROSANNA C., wife of Abraham Marple, and daughter of Anthony and Mary Campbell, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Peel street, above Vanhorn, between Germantown road and Hancock street, on Thursday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Services and interment at St. Michael's.

SIMMONS.—On the morning of the 17th instant, EDWARD S. SIMMONS, in the 55th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Third day, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, Chesnut Hill. Interment at South Laurel Hill Cemetery.

WALKER.—On the 17th instant, SARAH WALKER, relict of John R. Walker, in the 65th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 641 North Seventh street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMSON.—On the 19th instant, of typhod fever, WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D., aged 60 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 29 North Eleventh street, on Thursday, December 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

The AMERICAN issues policies on *all* desirable plans at *low rates*, and is *unsurpassed* in the advantages offered to insurers by any Company in the United States. [11 16 wsm20t

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

DRY GOODS.

FINE DRESS GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
Preparatory to making alterations,
WILL CLOSE OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Silks, Dress Goods,
Shawls, Velvets, Plushes,
VELVETEENS, HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
AND KID GLOVES, FOR CASH,
Without Regard to Cost.

Our stock is new and choice, all purchased this season.

VERY GREAT BARGAINS
Will be offered, as our entire stock
MUST BE SOLD.
BEST FRENCH CHINTZES, 31 and 37c.
Open in the evening until 9 o'clock. 1217 3t

STODDART & BROTHER offer inducements to buyers in
HOLIDAY GIFTS
of a useful character.
Dress Goods at 15 cents
Dress Goods at 25 cents.
Dress Goods at 37½ cents.
All Wool Epinglines, 50 cents.
Empress Cloths, 50 cents.
Closing out of all grades of
WINTER DRESS GOODS
at reduced prices.
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
Now in stock, the best grades we have had for years.
Prices from $1·50 to $3·50 per yard.
GERMAN MANTILLA VELVETS,
from $5 to $6 per yard.
SPLENDID LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS
at a great reduction.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
from $8·50 to $20.
A Splendid Line from $25 to $50.
Embroideries, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Laces, etc., etc.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
12 16 3t Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124
HOLIDAY GOODS.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.

DIAMONDS, PEARLS,
AND
OTHER GEMS.
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES FOR LADIES,
WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN,
WATCHES FOR MISSES,
WATCHES FOR BOYS.
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ETC. ETC. ETC.
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2 1 mws PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM MORRIS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer WILLIAM H. WITTE and MARY ANN, his wife, in the right of said MARY ANN, of a plea of covenant, etc., sur ground rent deed, by indenture dated the 19th of October, A. D. 1853, recorded in Deed Book T. H., No. 105, page 500, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

B. E. FLETCHER,
12 19 m2t Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon CHARLES P. BETHELL, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden in Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer WILLIAM H. WITTE and MARY ANN, his wife, in right of said Mary Ann of a plea of covenant ground rent received by indenture, dated the 28th day of June, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 46, page 48, etc., of a plea, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARE HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

B. E. FLETCHER,
12 19 m2t Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ZEBEDEE DOBBINS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer GEORGE J. RICHARDSON, et. al., of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent. Deed dated July 14, 1848. Recorded in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 51, page 116, May 3, 1850. And have you then and there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

GEORGE T. DEISS,
12 19 2t Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, That you summon ZEBEDEE DOBBINS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, in and for the said City and County of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer GEORGE J. RICHARDSON, et al., of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed. Dated July 14th, 1848. Recorded May 3, 1850, in Deed Book, G. W. C., No. 51, page 120, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

GEORGE T. DEISS,
12 19m2t Dep. Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon THOMAS FITZGERALD, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said City and County of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer ALEXANDER YOUNG, assignee, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed. Deed dated November 13, 1801. Recorded March 20, 1812, in Deed Book J. C., No. 20, page 283, etc. And you have then and there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

B. E. FLETCHER,
12 19 m 2t Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon HENRY E. WRIGLEY, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer AARON KIRK, assignee of ALFRED B. JUSTICE and wife, of a breach of covenant sur ground rent. Deed dated July 12, 1864. Recorded in Deed Book L. R. B., No. 143, page 531, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

GEORGE. T. DEISS,
12 19 m2t Dep. Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, assignees of ISRAEL PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON, executors and trustee in the will of Margaret Hutchinson, recorded 20th of February, 1845, in Deed Book R. L. L., No. 33, page 466, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

B E. FLETCHER,
12 19m2t Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN LINDSAY, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer CHARLES DUTILH, assignee of Isaac M. Pennock and Annie E. Pennock, heirs by law, etc., of Harriet Pennock. Registered in Will Book No. 28, p. 364, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

GEORGE T. DEISS,
12 19m2t Dep. Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon SAMUEL PALMER, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer EDWIN W. LEHMAN and JOHN L. BUZBY, who survived John Crean, Sr., surviving executors and trustees of William Crean, deceased. Deed dated June 19, 1854. Recorded in Deed Book T. H., No. 153, page 426, etc. Breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
12 19m2t Pro Prothonotary.

"BRENNAN'S CASKET OF JEWELS."
The Largest, Finest, and Cheapest
STOCK OF JEWELRY IN THE CITY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
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Will Witness
THE GREATEST TRANSACTION IN FINE CLOTHING
Ever Made Under any Circumstances!

DETERMINED TO ACCOMPLISH WHAT WE HAVE UNDERTAKEN,
The Reduction of our Stock by at Least $400,000,
WE WILL MAKE OUR
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
FROM NOW UNTIL JANUARY 1,
THE SCENE OF THE LARGEST TRANSACTIONS
IN CLOTHING AT RETAIL
EVER WITNESSED IN ANY CITY!

We will offer such inducements to buyers as shall be IRRESISTIBLE, and shall secure to us as large a sale as we desire.

Overcoats, Suits, Boys' Wear, at prices that surprise everybody. Everything as Cheap as you can Desire at

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

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HAPPY CHRISTMAS.
A Suitable Present for All.
FINE OLD BRANDIES,
DELICATE SHERRIES,
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RARE OLD MADEIRAS,
GOOD OLD WHISKIES,
CLARETS, SAUTERNES,
HOCKS, MOSELLES,
CORDIALS, OLIVE OILS,
IMPORTED ALES AND STOUTS,
HAVANA CIGARS,
AND ALL THE STANDARD BRANDS OF
CHAMPAGNES,
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H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
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PIANOS.
Great Sale of First-Class Rosewood Pianos,
At Prices Below the Actual Cost to Manufacture.

Having determined to offer our extensive stock of superior and highly finished Rosewood Pianos at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month of December at rates
LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED HERETOFORE,
in order to close out our large stock by the end of the year.

The reputation of these first-class instruments makes it unnecessary for us to say a word in their favor: they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any instruments made.

Those wishing to purchase or desiring to make
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
will find that our special and extraordinary reduction of prices will enable them to obtain
A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT
at a price even less than a second-rate or inferior one would otherwise cost them.

Those wanting bargains should not fail to call at our
WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
and examine our large stock, where they will be readily convinced of the superiority of these pianos, and the sacrifice at which we are offering them.
SCHOMACKER & CO.
N. B.—Sole Agents for the celebrated
BURDETT ORGANS.
A SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 30 PER CENT.
Catalogues, with descriptions of styles and schedules of prices, can be had by applying at our warerooms, or will be sent by mail. 12 12smw6t4p

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PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
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STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their ne
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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Arion Piano Fortes,
Warranted to stand in tune longer than any other Pianos in the market.
ALSO, ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,
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Music Bound at lowest rates. 12 9 smw1mrp

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Fine Calf Boots.
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AT LOW PRICES.
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DECORATED SEVRES SHADES, ETC
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GENERAL BUTLER AT BOSTON.

From the London Saturday Review.

General Butler's insolent speech at Boston, although it is below intellectual criticism and moral censure, may perhaps portend mischief. The most prominent member of a class of politicians peculiar to the United States, General Butler scarcely pretends to self-respect, to honesty, or to regard for justice. His reasons for proposing an unprovoked war against England are stated with a candor which in other communities might be deemed imprudent. The Republicans, he says, are disunited on every question of importance; they have no recognized leaders; the Western members of the party oppose the demand of the Eastern Republicans for protection; and in the last Congress the administration failed to carry any of its measures. If the process of disintegration continues, the Democrats may probably return to power and carry the next Presidential election. It therefore becomes expedient to devise some popular policy on which the whole party can unite; and American tradition points to the unfailing resource of hostile declarations against England. Only two years ago General Butler thought it possible to restore harmony to the party by proposing the partial repudiation of the national debt, and he succeeded in inducing a large majority of the House of Representatives to adopt his proposal; but robbery of the public creditor has gone out of fashion, and now it seems better to make England pay the price of the restoration of harmony in the Republican party. The Emperor Napoleon commenced the present war with the analogous object of establishing his dynasty permanently on the imperial throne; but he has never had the audacity to avow that he attacked Germany in pursuance of a domestic French intrigue. General Butler is bolder or more open, and he has not even thought it necessary to invent so respectable a pretext for war as the Hohenzollern candidature. It is a simpler plan to make an ostentatiously insulting demand upon England, with the alternative, in case of refusal, of a declaration of war. In one of his speeches he was moderate enough to suggest that the cession of Jamaica, Bermuda, and Nassau would be accepted in full payment of the Alabama claim; but on another occasion he intimated that the whole of British America must be surrendered to the United States. It was troublesome to maintain custom houses on a land frontier of four thousand miles, and the union of the provinces into the Canadian Dominion was in itself an offense and menace to the United States. Perhaps General Butler may have been conscious that he was parodying the French quarrel with the North German Confederation. With a similar readiness to copy the worst European precedents he offers a plebiscite to be taken by separate provinces. "We will have nothing to do with your Dominion, which you put up to make an unfriendly power on our Northern border, when you thought we should have a powerful enemy at the South in the successful Confederate States." Agents of the English or Canadian Governments are to be prohibited from interfering in the operation of voting, which is probably to be conducted by American commissioners. It is not inconceivable that before the war M. Emile de Girardin or M. Paul de Cassagnac might have made a similar proposal with respect to the Bavarian Palatinate or to Rhenish Prussia. General Butler informs his audience that, when some of the Canadian provinces have voted for annexation, the remainder must necessarily after a time follow their example. The details of a scheme which is merely intended as an affront to England and an occasion of war scarcely require discussion.

When such outrages on right and decency are perpetrated, it is more material to ascertain the position and resources of the offender than to inquire into his motives. In some respects General Butler might be thought not to be a formidable enemy. By the best of his own countrymen he has been repeatedly denounced as the most discreditable specimen of an unscrupulous class. As an administrator he was loudly accused of pecuniary corruption; as a soldier he incurred the contempt and censure of his chief. In politics his most effective weapons have been bluster and calumny; and when he acted as a manager of the impeachment of President Johnson, his foul-mouthed violence provoked the indignation even of the ultra-Republican majority of the Senate. In all respects he resembles the Cleon of Thucydides and Aristophanes, except that he never achieved a casual military success. Unfortunately it is possible that he may also resemble Cleon in directing or influencing for a time the policy of the nation which tolerates him. His coarse vigor will make him, since the defeat of General Schenck in the recent election, the inevitable Republican leader in the House of Representatives, and although the strength of the party in the House has been largely diminished, a considerable section of the Democrats will always be ready support hostile measures against England. General Butler has recently been again returned to Congress by the Fifth District of Massachusetts, which discredited itself by electing him when he appeared as the most prominent candidate of repudiation. Few American peculiarities are more puzzling to foreigners than the general indifference with which the language and proceedings of the House of Representatives are regarded. The members are rarely chosen, as in Utopia, for their wisdom and virtue, or, as in England, on account of their social and political importance; and the Constitution wisely provides that the House shall have no direct control of policy or administration. In ordinary times the debates attract little more attention than the discussions of the Convocation of Canterbury; but nevertheless a House of Representatives which expressed a strong popular feeling might, especially under the guidance of a skilful demagogue, exercise for a time considerable power. A determined majority acting in concert with the President might perhaps balance the power of the Senate; and General Butler has some ground for hoping that he may control both the executive department and the House of Representatives.

The Confederate leaders introduced a great improvement into their version of the American Constitution by lengthening the term of the Presidential office, and at the same time prohibiting re-election. It is a great evil that the head of the Government should devote himself during the latter half of his administration to the business of canvassing. The many plausible objections to hereditary power are outweighed, in the opinion of the majority of European statesmen and legislators, by the identification of the interests of the reigning family with the welfare of the State. The Americans have not succeeded in providing a similar security against the operation of selfish motives. A President who hopes for re-election is constantly tempted to prefer his party to his public duty, and himself to his party. In his former candidature General Grant relied on his great and recent public services; and the most upright of his supporters hoped that they had at last discovered a President strong enough in reputation and public confidence to disregard factions and personal interests; but apparently General Grant's political knowledge and ability were not proportionate to his military skill. During the war he had shown both generosity and judgment in the choice of his lieutenants, and in his cordial appreciation of their services; but apparently as an American and a soldier he thinks that any man is good enough for any civil office. His struggles against the domination of election managers and trading politicians have constantly become fainter; and his early attempts to assert his independence in the choice of his Ministers have been finally abandoned. Mr. Hoar and Mr. Cox have been successively sacrificed to the remonstrances of partisans who complained that the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Interior preferred the efficiency of the civil service to the encouragement of Republican voters. General Grant's concessions are necessarily attributed to his anxiety for re-election; and the professional politicians are prepared to play still further on his weakness. Mr. Boutwell, who, notwithstanding his defects as a financier, holds an independent position, is expected to resign the Treasury, and it is rumored that Mr. Fish is to make room in the Department of State for General Butler. Such an appointment would indicate an immediate rupture with England, with the ulterior purpose of securing the election in 1872 of a patriotic soldier as President. Although the President cannot declare war without the assent of the Senate, he can at any time give directions to the army or the navy which would render war unavoidable. It would be unjust to the President to anticipate such a policy on his part; but it is known that General Butler has lately become one of his chief political advisers. During the last months of the war General Grant stated, in a published despatch or general order, that General Butler and his forces might as well have been corked up in a bottle as have held the position which they had occupied throughout the campaign. In deference to the opinion of the General-in-Chief General Butler was dismissed from his command, and he remained without employment during the remainder of the war. It has since been remarked that he has become the eulogist and friend of General Grant, although persons of his temperament are not in the habit of forgiving crushing slights without sufficient reason. Perhaps he could have secured no more effectual revenge than by becoming the political guide of his former military superior. General Butler understands far better than the President the manipulation of factions and of elections; but it would appear from the correspondence on the resignation of Mr. Cox that he has found a docile pupil. It is unlucky that an English cruiser has had occasion to capture an American vessel for some real or supposed trespass on the Canadian fishing-grounds. It is true that the act may be justified if it is legal, and that there will be no hesitation in disavowing and repairing any error which may possibly have been committed; but on several recent occasions General Butler has endeavored to fasten a quarrel on England in connexion with the fisheries, and even if the trespass which led to the capture was not committed at his instigation, he will not fail to take the opportunity of appealing to popular passion. There are probably many Americans who would disapprove of bloodshed and plunder deliberately planned for the benefit of political adventurers; but it is not the custom of the country to defend by public protest the cause of justice or morality, which happens also to be the cause of England.

CITY ITEMS.

OUR CONCLUSION.—As far as we are able to judge (and we have given the subject no little consideration and attention), the conclusion to which the scientific world, the press and the public have arrived with regard to Rand's SEA MOSS FARINE, are founded on incontrovertible facts; and we have no hesitation in warmly recommending the article to our readers as an essential of the economic cuisine, and as a genuine luxury. To dyspeptics, invalids, and all those requiring a light and delicate food, we feel assured it will prove an invaluable blessing. In fact, we can hardly say too much in favor of this most delicious and palatable food. It will be found for sale by all of our druggists and grocers; and if you care to have a delicious dessert, do not go home without a package.

MRS. GATES AND MRS. JAMES.—Mrs. Gates—Good morning, Mrs. James. How well you are looking; far better than when I saw you last.

Mrs. James—Oh yes; I am much better than I have been for a long time, and I am on my way for more of my favorite medicine—PLANTATION BITTERS. One bottle of it is worth all the doctors in the world. No more doctors for me.

Mrs. Gates—Nearly every one speaks well of PLANTATION BITTERS, and I have a mind to try it myself. The fact is, I have no appetite, strength, or energy for anything. Mary and Lizzie are in the same way, and lounge about the house all day long, good for nothing.

Mrs. James—My word for it, Mrs. Gates, just let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and you will see a wonderful improvement.

CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,
PERFECT IN FIT,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP,
CHEAP IN PRICE.
Orders promptly delivered.
A. M. THOMPSON,
Manufacturer No. 146 N. Fourth street.

BOYS,
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BOYS.
We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

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FOR CHRISTMAS.

PICTURES of every character. Engravings, Chromos, etc. etc; New Moonlight Photographs; Views in Southern India.

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BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
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Sterling Silver Ware,
MUSICAL BOXES, CLOCKS, ETC.
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Paris Confections
Of every variety and of the most exquisite flavors.
Mr. PENAS is happy to announce that he has secured his importation of
Paris Fancy Boxes,
Comprising a magnificent assortment of
BASKETS AND BONBONNIERES.
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Watches,
Diamonds,
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In Great Variety.

A fine assortment of BAND and CHAIN BRACELETS, OPERA CHAINS, NECKLACES, Etc. Our prices are unusually low.

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A ROMANCE OF SCIENCE.

How the French Metrical System was Established—Experiences of MM. Arago and Biot.

Few persons are conversant with the circumstances under which the metrical system of France was established in the early part of the present century. The whole story, including narratives of perilous adventure, is told in the official records of the French Institute, from which source an English magazine writer has drawn the materials for what he calls a romance of science.

The project of founding a system of lineal measurement upon the metre originated among the savans of the Institute of France, and it was submitted to the British Government for adoption. England being then at war with France, the offer was declined. The French then determined to send members of the institute to prosecute their scientific operations at different stations in Spain, France, England, and Scotland, and these adventurous men were compelled to encounter privations and dangers by sea and land; some of them fell into captivity, and others died from fatigue and exposure. In undertaking their task, the main object in view was to determine a standard linear measure by the admeasurement of a great arc of the earth's circumference as nearly as possible at a fixed parallel of latitude, from which a fractional section would be taken as an unalterable basis. As a medium between the two extremes of circumference at the equator and the poles, it was determined that the parallel of latitude forty-five degrees north should be the basis, especially as it intersected a part of Europe where a great arc of the meridian could be measured by a trigonometrical survey.

The Spanish Government in 1806 appointed Signors Chaix and Rodriguez, eminent astronomers, to assist in the work, and the French Institute chose M. Arago—then a young man—and M. Biot, at that time in the prime of life, with a European reputation as one of the most learned physicists of the age. The chief command of the expedition was given to M. Biot. It was arranged that M. Arago should establish himself and instruments in a rude cabin on the summit of a mountain in the *Desierto de las Palmas*, which Mechain had chosen for one of the stations of his great triangle, formed on the islands of Majorca and Iviza with the coast of Valencia. A favorable site in the Mediterranean was obtained on the small isle of Formentera, which, with Iviza and several other rocky islets, forms the group of Pithyusa Isles, and their most southern point. The only accommodation was in the hut of a peasant, who was astonished to see strangers looking for such a habitation. Here they carried their reflectors and other instruments up to the summit of the rocky isle, and constructed a temporary observatory of planks. The party consisted of M. Biot and M. Rodriguez, with four sailors, the latter being stationed there to see the lamps supplied with oil and the reflectors polished and adjusted every night. By the time these arrangements were completed winter had set in, the weather became tempestuous, and the land covered with snow. The inclemency of the weather, together with the difficulty of obtaining warmth and food, soon took effect on M. Rodriguez, so that he left the island for Spain, and M. Biot had to take his arduous watch by night.

At the various points of observation, the members of the expedition kept watch day and night from the middle of October to the middle of December. M. Biot, in his report, describes feelingly the trying position of his party, and the dreary aspect of nature from the Isle of Formentera. At length, after two months' sojourn on the mountain, his perseverance was rewarded by a favorable state of the weather, when the signal lights from the different stations were visible. Then followed a set of observations by M. Arago on the island of Iviza, whence he saw the island of Majorca on the East, and the coast of Spain on the west, and thus determined an arc of parallels of latitude, measuring three degrees of longitude. This arc, situated at the southern extremity of the meridian, determined also most completely the curvature of that part of the terrestrial spheroid of revolution, at the level of the sea, from which the measurement of the metre was to be taken. These results were again compared with the first observations of M. Delambre on land at Dunkirk, from which the value of the metre was fixed according to the French laws. The difference was infinitesimal—amounting to the ten-thousandth part of a line, or about four-tenths of a metre upon the total length of the arc between the parallels of Dunkirk and Formentera—approximating to one and a half feet in 865 English statute miles. So small an error was deemed of no account, and this part of the operations was satisfactorily concluded.

RURAL CURIOSITY.

Meanwhile, the members of the expedition prepared to leave the isles of Formentara and Iviza, and remove their astronomical instruments to the mainland of Spain. Before doing so, the curate of the district where M. Biot was situated requested permission for himself and some of the inhabitants to see their instruments. Though one of the inferior clergy of Spain, yet he took considerable interest in scientific operations, and appreciated the instruments in the observatory. On the other hand, the islanders permitted to enter the buildings gazed on them with the astonishment of savages. It was a Sunday and a fete day when a troop of them came in the evening, with the alcalde at their head, dancing and singing in a most extraordinary manner, both men and women. The men clattered with their feet in a kind of half-African, half-European dance; while the women, having their hair plaited into long pendant queues, turned and pirouetted on their naked feet, without raising them off the ground, like puppets on springs. The music that accompanied these strange postures was quite as barbarous in character: one played on a species of flute, another struck a tambourine, and some had wooden clappers, while the alcalde kept measured time by striking a large metal plate with a piece of iron. As each one, however, entered the observatory, he made his observations in silence; presenting a contrast between civilization and barbarism, a contrast of the most sublime science and the most profound ignorance. It must be admitted, however, that though ignorant of the instruments and objects of the expedition to their solitary isles, the people in no way interfered with the mission, but assisted its members in their simple way when they could be of use.

SAVANS TAKEN FOR SPIES.

Not so with the inhabitants of the island of Majorca, where M. Arago was stationed with Senor Rodriguez, on the summit of Mount Galatzo, making his final observations which he successfully accomplished. When on the eve of departure, the rumor suddenly spread amongst the inhabitants that these operations, the instruments, these fires, these signal-lights, were for the purpose of guiding the enemies of Spain to conquer the island. It must be remembered that the fears of the ignorant islanders were excited by the accounts from the mainland. Napoleon was at that time preparing for his Peninsular campaign, and as the leader of the scientific expedition was a Frenchman, they concluded that he and his companions were emissaries of Bonaparte come to spy the land. Galatzo was instantly up in arms, and cries of treason and death to the traitors were raised by the excited peasantry. Fortunately, M. Arago obtained intelligence of these rumors in time to send the report of his observations by a faithful messenger to Palma, a town in the island of Majorca, with instructions to send the expeditionary vessel there to convey the instruments from the observatory in safety to the mainland. This was effected, and M. Arago himself managed to escape, and get on board the vessel.

ARAGO IN CAPTIVITY.

Arrived at Algiers, M. Arago called upon the French Consul, who received him with great kindness, and soon found a passage for him in an Algerian trader bound for Marseilles. After a fair and quick passage, the vessel came within sight of that port, when she was attacked by a Spanish privateer, seized, and taken as a prize into the port of Rosas. Here M. Arago thought he could easily escape across the Pyrenean frontier into France, but he was again unfortunate. He was entered on the list of passengers as a German merchant, but, by an unlucky chance, one of the privateersman recognized him as a Frenchman; and thereupon M. Arago, together with the crew and passengers, were plunged into a frightful captivity.

At this time Spain and Algiers were on friendly terms; consequently this seizure of an Algerian vessel by a Spanish cruiser was contrary to international law. As soon as the Dey of Algiers was informed of this insult to his flag, he demanded instant reparation—the restoration of the ship, cargo, crew, and passengers; threatening, in case of refusal, to declare war. This had the desired effect. M. Arago and his fellow prisoners were released and allowed to re-embark in their ship, to complete its voyage to Marseilles.

After many "hair-breadth 'scapes by flood and field," Arago returned to Paris, where he received the reward of his genius and indomitable perseverance in being appointed Astronomer Royal, which post he filled to a venerable age and obtained a European reputation. Though he encountered more of the vicissitudes and dangers of travel than any of his colleagues in the expedition, yet he suffered less in health. One member, M. Chaix, succumbed under the fatigue and died at the town of San Felipe, in Spain, where he had retired to recruit his strength. M. Biot suffered also from the exigencies of the expedition. His exposure on the island of Formentera brought on on attack of fever, which laid him prostrate for twelve days. After recovery, he embarked in a small Algerine vessel at Iviza, to return to Spain. On the passage it was seized by a privateer of Ragusa, on the Dalmatian coast, sailing under the English flag with "letters of marque." The captors declared this a lawful prize, and would have taken the vessel into the port of Oran, in Algeria; but on M. Biot exhibiting his safe-conduct pass from the British Governmant, and his scientific instruments, he and his companions were allowed to proceed on their voyage. He finally made his way back to Paris.

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FRESH AND NEW, AND IN GREAT VARIETY.
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" " " " " 113 "	21·50
" " " Tea " 44 "	7·00
" " " " " 46 "	8·00
" " " Cups and Saucers, 12 pieces, cups with handles	1·00
Stone China Dining Sets, 96 pieces	9·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 44 pieces	3·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 pieces	4·00
Stone Chamber Sets	2·50
" Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces	50
" Dining Plates, per dozen	1·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	75
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 bottles and puff box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 glasses, waiter and bottle	90

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Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

Show Room open till 9 o'clock at night.
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And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter who representations may be made concerning them.

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Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,
1202 MARKET STREET. 1204
Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.
WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.
We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices and will not be undersold by any house.

Full Marble Top Walnut Suits	$60 to $600
Cottage Suits	$33 to $55

Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwsrp3m
ALSO, FURNITURE SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE
OF
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
AND
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager
6 27 mwf 6m

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
10 19 tf

CIDER, CHAMPAGNE CIDER (EXTRA QUALITY). Wholesale or by the Barrel.
HENRY F. NIEMANN,
12 14 4t* No. 108 S. WATER Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.
The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!
Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.
MARVIN'S CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe
Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio
A number of Second-hand Safes, of differen makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptl, and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 smw6m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne,
Clarence H. Clark,
John Welsh,
Charles Macalester,
Edward W. Clark,
Alexander Henry,
Stephen A. Caldwell,
George F. Tyler,
Henry C. Gibson,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 smw]

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¾ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,193
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $310,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.
Losses paid since 1829 over
$5.500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732.
TRUSTEES.
William H. Hamilton,
John Carrow,
George I. Young,
Jos. R. Lyndall,
Levi P. Coats,
Samuel Sparhawk,
Charles P. Bower,
Jesse Lightfoot,
Robert Shoemaker,
Peter Armbruster,
M. H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870	$600,388·24

DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.
CARD.—Book sales every afternoon during this week at 3 o'clock. 12 19 5t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,
On Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—
GOOD STREET, west of JOHNSON, Twenty-second ward—Frame Dwelling.
NINETEENTH STREET (South), No. 902—Handsome Dwelling.
WALLACE STREET, No. 1611—Handsome Residence, with stable and coach house, two fronts.
HUNTINGDON Street, east of SEPVIVA—Two Brick Dwellings.
CHESNUT STREET, No. 3244—Marble Front Residence.
THIRD and CANAL STREETS, S. E. corner—Tavern and Dwelling.
THIRD STREET and FRANKLIN AVENUE, S. W. corner—Tavern and Dwelling.
CHEVY CHASE and LOWNES' LANES, Twenty-sixth ward—Lot, 6 acres.
EIGHTH STREET (North), No. 318—Valuable Lot and Buildings.
WOOD, No. 809—Two-story Brick Dwelling.
WOOD STREET, No. 809—Rear of Brick Dwelling.
SECOND and JEFFERSON—N. W. corner—Eight Stores and Dwellings.
WALLACE STREET, No. 2200—Modern Dwelling.
ELEVENTH (South), No. 206—Brick Livery Stable.
PINE STREET, No. 2207—Desirable Brick Dwelling.
PARRISH, No. 2306—Genteel Dwelling.
SPRUCE STREET, No. 412—Desirable Dwelling.
MONTROSE STREET, No. 1909—Brick Dwelling.
ELLSWORTH STREET, No. 1510—Store and Dwelling.
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, Rush Township—1-16 Interest in Coal Land.
MARRIOTT STREET, Nos. 827 and 829—Ten Brick Stores and Dwellings.
NINTH STREET (South), No. 1007—Store and Dwelling.
SHARPNACK STREET, Germantown—Eight Frame Dwellings and Lots of Ground.
LAFAYETTE STREET, Germantown—Two Brick Dwellings.
BUTTER STREET, Twenty-fifth Ward—Lot.
GROUND RENTS—$24, $24, and $36 a year (silver).
STOCKS.
Peremptory Sale.
For account of whom it may concern.
$56,000 Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company's Bonds.
For other accounts.
24 shares Provident Life and Trust Co.
100 shares American Sewing Machine Co.
7 shares Consolidation National Bank.
54 shares First National Bank of Camden, N. J.
100 shares Central National Bank.
50 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co. [12 16 3t
5 shares Union Railroad and Transportation.
13 shares Philada. and Southern Mail Steamship

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER.
GREAT CHRISTMAS ART SALE.
MR. C. F. HASELTINE will sell at his galleries No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, on the evenings of MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, December 19 and 21, his entire collection of OIL PAINTINGS, comprising some of the most Valuable Paintings ever offered in Philadelphia, being perhaps his finest sale.
They will be on exhibition on and after WEDNESDAY.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will officiate as Auctioneer.
The collection will contain choice works by the following artists:—
P. C. Compte,
Rousseau,
Jordan,
Donay,
De Block,
Loyeux,
De Jonghe,
Sistere,
A. Calame,
Landelle,
Robbe,
C. Muller,
Tissot,
Vibert,
Herbsthoffer,
Meyerheim,
W. T. Richards,
Ad. Weber,
Hofer,
Roble,
O. Achenbach,
Meyer von Bremen,
Herzog,
Triebel,
Isabey,
Boulanger,
De Nittis,
Kuwasseg fils,
Duvieux,
Verboeckhoven,
Hamman,
Brillouin,
Amberg,
Traver,
Castan,
Wilhelmi, etc.
To be followed by a
SALE OF FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, PLAIN AND COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS, being the entire stock on the first floor of his establishment unsold up to the time of the sale, which will be on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, December 22 and 23, commencing each evening at 7½ o'clock.
Galleries open every evening until after the sale.
This sale will not interfere with Mr. Haseltine's regular retail sales of his immense stock, which he is offering at greatly reduced rates. 12 13 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

GREAT SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, STATUETTES, VASES, URNS, TAZZAS, BRONZES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC., IMPORTED BY Messrs. PANDOLFINI & CO., New York.
On Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings,
Dec. 20 and 21,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a rich collection of Marble and Alabaster Statuary; Etruscan, Roman, Gothic and Grecian vases; Stone Card Receivers; Mantel Ornaments; Bronze Groups and Figures; Silver Plated Ware, etc.
The collection will be on exhibition on Monday until 9 o'clock P. M. 12 17 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
December 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 14 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning. [12 16 5t
December 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

CLOSING FALL SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 23, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 17 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—No. 704 Chesnut street.

IMPORTANT POSITIVE SALE.
GENUINE RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE SETS, ROYAL ERMINE SETS, MINKS, BROWN AND BLACK BEAR ROBES, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
Dec 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the finest stock of furs ever offered in this city, embracing 200 lots elegant furs and robes; genuine Russian and Hudson Bay sable sets; royal ermine sets; fine Hudson Bay sable sets; French ermine sets; Grebe sets; chinchilla, Siberian squirrel, Astrachan, Alaska mink sables, German fitch, etc.
FINE LAP ROBES.
Also, 10 fine brown and black bear robes and Hudson Bay wolf robes, handsomely trimmed.
Every lot will be guaranteed.
Will be on exhibit on on Tuesday. 12 15 6t

Peremptory Sale.
100 FINE OIL PAINTINGS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER ACCOUNTS.
On Thursday Morning,
December 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an excellent collection of fine modern oil paintings, by well-known artists.
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE HOHENSTEIN ESTATE.
A number of very fine paintings, including some first-rate battle scenes. 12 17 4t
Full particulars in catalogues on Wednesday.

CLOSING SALE OF ESPECIALLY FINE ENGRAVINGS, BY ORDER OF MR. W. H. HAMILTON, IMPORTER.
On Thursday Afternoon,
December 22, at 3 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, 250 valuable proofs and choice line engravings, after Landseer, Correggio, Herring, Ansdell, Frith, Faed, Webster, Church, Taylor, Constable, Cheswick, and others.
On exhibition two days previous to sale. 12 17 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 4

CLOSING SALE FOR THE YEAR 1870, OF 2000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., of city and Eastern make.
On Thursday Morning.
December 22, at 10 o'clock. 12 17 4t

FOURTEENTH TRADE SALE OF 1000 LOTS OF FURS AND ROBES.
On Friday Morning,
December 23, at 10 o'clock. 12 17 5t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

JOTTINGS.—To-morrow is *election* day in the First ward.

—To-morrow is *election* day in the Second ward.

—The day for the sundering of many business partnerships is approaching.

—Elliott, who was "put away" on Saturday, came to this city from New York to rule the Philadelphia roughs. His conviction is, in a measure, due to the latter.

—To-morrow is *election* day in the Third ward.

—Jerseyites with evergreens are appearing on the sidewalks of our business thoroughfares.

—To-morrow is *election* day in the Fourth ward.

—The inmates of our charitable institutions are to have dinners of turkey and other good things on Christmas day.

—To-morrow is *election* day in the Seventh ward.

—Sermons on Sunday next will be of a Christmas character.

—To-morrow is *election* day in the Eighth ward.

—The name of John Ahern has not yet been called in the Quarter Sessions, though he was held in October last, to answer the charge of rioting at the meeting of the Return Judges.

—To-morrow is *election* day in the Twenty-sixth ward.

—The three lieutenants having in charge the police force held a caucus yesterday on the election to-morrow.

—Republicans of the First Senatorial district, to-morrow is election day.

—Why don't the detectives arrest the Democratic accomplices of Jimmy Elliott in the assault on Hughey Dougherty and the shooting of Policeman Murphy?

—The control of the Legislature depends on the election to-morrow.

—A large crowd of Democratic roughs from New York and Baltimore arrived in this city last evening. They will turn up to-morrow in the First Senatorial district.

—The First Senatorial district comprises that part of the city lying south of Chesnut, west of Fifth, south of South, between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers.

—There are 20,000 children at present in Philadelphia who do not attend any of our schools.

—To-morrow is election day in the First Senatorial district.

—It is rumored that Ed. G. Cartin will be appointed Chief of Detectives. He is a gentleman of experience, and if he is allowed to follow his own inclinations, the great number of thieves now infesting the city will be perceptibly diminished before he is forty-eight hours in office.

—Remember the important result depending upon the election to-morrow.

—The issues involved in the election to-morrow are equally as important to colored as to white citizens.

—The weather has moderated considerably since last night.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS—CREDITABLE CONDUCT OF POLICEMEN.—At an early hour this morning Policeman Chandler, one of the most efficient officers of the Eighth district, noticed two men acting in a suspicious manner in the neighborhood of Eleventh and Poplar streets. He at once notified Officer Nasper, of the adjoining beat, and the two closely watched their movements. They followed them to Twelfth and Parrish streets, when the men went up an alley. Secreting themselves, the officers remained until the suspicious characters came out again and passed up the street. The alley was then visited, and it was discovered that the men had thrown away two empty bags. The property was not disturbed, and the policemen crossed the street and again secreted themselves, this time in an alley, having a full view of the one in which the bags were found. Here they remained for over an hour. Fearing that the conduct of the strangers was a blind to get them to remain in that vicinity, the policemen separated, Chandler going to Twelfth and Poplar streets and there hiding, and Nasper stationing himself in a doorway at Eleventh and Poplar streets.

It was not long before they heard footsteps, and a search of the neighborhood was made. Standing close in the doorway of the shoe store of Miss Catharine Fitzpatrick, No. 1110 Poplar street, they discovered the form of a man, and, approaching, at once recognized the face of a noted thief named John Wells. Chandler seized him while Nasper ran up the alley to the rear part of the premises. In the meantime Policeman Conrad, of the Twelfth district, appeared, and to him Wells was surrendered and the nippers applied. It was evident that Wells' companion was in the store, and Officer Chandler tried the door. He found a pressure against it from the inside. Forcing the door open sufficient to admit of the insertion of his hand, he drew his revolver and snapped it. At that moment the door opened and the party inside ran behind the counter. The officer entered and captured the burglar, who proved to be John Brown, alias "Funny Jim." On the floor was found a skeleton key, with which an entrance had been effected. The thieves had over ninety pairs of shoes packed up ready for removal. They were contained in the identical bags which the officers had been watching in the alley on Parrish street. The burglars will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the following named estates have been granted by the Register of Wills for the city and county of Philadelphia to the following persons:—

Upon the estate of Eugene Cummiskey, late of the city of Baltimore, to William D. Hale, No. 430 Walnut street, and John C. Love, No. 23 Bank street, as executors of his last will and testament.

Upon the estate of James Schott, late of Philadelphia, to Guy Bryan Schott, No. 1522 Pine street, E. D. Whitney, No. 28 South Sixth street, and Hon. William A. Porter, No. 623 Walnut street, as executors of his last will and testament.

Upon the estate of Louisa Woodward, late of Philadelphia, to Thomas Marsh, No. 243 N. Eleventh street, Philadelphia, as executor of her last will and testament.

Upon the estate of Clara Hofmann, deceased, to C. A. Max Wichle as executor of her last will.

Upon the estate of Sarah Mooney, deceased, to James O'Reilly, Twentieth and Christian streets, as executors of her last will.

Upon the estate of Sarah De Freitas, deceased, to Bernard Rafferty, Esq., No. 601 Cherry street, as executor of her last will.

CONFESSED HIS GUILT.—On Saturday last John Duffy, aged 19, and Robert McLaughlin, aged 21 years, were arrested by Special Officer McGrane on suspicion of being the parties who broke into the coal office of Paul J. Hallowell, at Twenty-second and Hamilton streets, on Thursday night last, and stole therefrom a lot of postage stamps and other articles, and also set fire to some papers in one of the desk drawers. A part of the stolen property was found in the yard of Duffy's residence. Yesterday Duffy admitted to Lieutenant Souder and Fire Marshal Blackburn that he had been concerned in the robbery. As to firing the papers in the desk drawer, he said it was accidental, and was occasioned by dropping a lighted match into the same while searching for valuables. He stated that he put the fire out before leaving the premises. McLaughlin denied being concerned in the affair. Both prisoners will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

FINE ARTS.—In the present issue may be found the advertisement of Mr. C. F. Haseltine's great "Christmas Art Sale of Paintings and Engravings," now on exhibition at his art galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street, to be sold by auction this and other evenings this week by B. Scott, Jr.; and as this collection is a very choice one, in which there are works of great merit, *connoisseurs* would do well to examine them, as rarely have we seen so complete a variety, and doubt not, from the well-known character of the owner of the collection, and the splendid galleries in which they are exhibited, there will be a good company. The auctioneer who makes this sale has had a very extensive experience in his line, and has done much to advance this branch of business in this city, and we learn that his brother, Henry W. Scott, has united with him in the auction business, and they are about opening an art gallery at No. 1117 Chesnut street.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Register of Wills upon the following estates as named below:—

To Anna W. Long, No. 2013 Mount Vernon street, as administratrix of Robert M. Long.

To James H. Perkins, No. 224 Christian street, as administrator of Jeremiah C. Perkins.

To Caroline Lutz, No. 1033 Parrish street, as administratrix of Frederick Lutz.

To Martin Thomas, No. 1017 South Fourth street, as administrator of Francis Fisher.

To Hester Cartaret, No. 812 Clymer street, as administratrix of Joseph Cartaret.

VACATION OF A STREET.—A motion has been made in the Court of Quarter Sessions for the city and county of Philadelphia, for the vacation of Oakford street, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth streets, in the Twenty-sixth ward of the city of Philadelphia. An alias rule is granted to show cause why said Oakford street, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth streets, in the Twenty-sixth ward of the city of Philadelphia, should not be closed up and vacated, and it is made returnable next Friday, December 24, at 10 A. M.

MISSING.—Martin Conrad, a resident of Lambertville, N. J., has been missing from his home for some time past. He was last seen in this city on Saturday last, when he was on his way down Cramp's wharf, Kensington, at the end of which his boat was anchored. His friends are in great distress concerning his whereabouts.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.—The following is the bankruptcy list to be heard on Wednesday, December 21:—Albert H. Gilbert, for cause; John B. Cook, for discharge; Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger; George N. Torrence & Co., for cause; Elijah W. Ziegler, for discharge; Richard Hitchings; Dunkle & Friesbach; Report of Register.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—A meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning, President Kneass in the chair. A resolution to relocate Forty-first street, in the Twenty-fourth ward, was called up, when Mr. Smedley moved that the board do not approve the vacation of any portion of streets at the intersection of Sycamore and Forty-first streets, but recommend that the space at the southeast corner of said intersection, which is now covered by Mary street, be retained as a part of the city plan. The motion was agreed to.

A resolution to construct a three-feet sewer on Twentieth street, north from Columbia avenue, was agreed to.

Plans advertised for were called up and acted upon, after which the board adjourned.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—On Saturday night a row occurred in a tavern at Ninth and Christian streets, during which Michael Murphy struck Patrick Coyle over the head with a porter bottle. He had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, and was held to bail to answer.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—This morning William Doyle, aged fourteen years, was caught in the shafting of the flax mill on Tenth street, above Columbia avenue, and was instantly killed. His body was horribly mangled. Deceased resided in Warnock street, below Oxford. The Coroner was notified.

POCKET PICKING.—Kate Summit was arrested in St. Joseph's Church yesterday upon the charge of pocket-picking. It is alleged that she was caught with her hand in the pocket of Mrs. Ellen Hoyt, one of the congregation. Defendant was held in $500 bail by Alderman Carpenter for a further hearing.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Annie McDavitt, while laboring under the influence of an overdose of "benzine" yesterday, amused herself by smashing the glass in the door of Maher's saloon, Eighth and Lombard streets. She was arrested, and committed to prison by Alderman Morrow.

LARCENY CASE.—Ellen McClay went into the shoe store of Michael Malone, No. 2020 Callowhill street, on Saturday, and, it is alleged, purloined a balmoral skirt. Defendant was arrested, and committed by Alderman Pancoast for a further hearing.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—William Gibson, aged 14 years, fell from a tree at Harrowgate lane, above Kensington avenue, on Saturday, and seriously injured himself. The sufferer was removed to his home, in the immediate neighborhood.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—About one o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made to rob Devlin's jewelry store, on Third street, above Brown. The thieves were driven off by a couple of the Tenth district policemen.

MISS ADELAIDE MURDOCH will lecture at the Academy of Music this evening, the subject of her discourse being "Women's Duties Incompatible with Female Suffrage." An unusually interesting lecture may be expected.

VAGRANTS.—Yesterday thirty-one vagrants were arrested in the Twenty-seventh ward. Nine of them were committed to prison, and the remainder were discharged from custody.

SPOTTED TAIL.—Dr. Craven reports his arrival at the Whetstone agency December 9, having brought Spotted Tail with him, who is slowly convalescing.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 11 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at No. 1265 Lemon street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Dec. 19, 1870.

The week opens on a moderately quiet market. The stringent look of the past week is gradually giving place to ease, the attempt in New York to create a panic in monetary circles having apparently failed, though it may be renewed later in the season. The demand for call loans is less active than usual, but we notice no material change in the current rates for money. Discounting is almost nominal in the absence of any vitality in general trade. The movement of currency inland is increasing slowly, but it is not much in excess of receipts thence; hence there is no substantial change in the available supply.

Gold opened and continued quiet up to noon, all the New York sales being reported at 110⅝@110¾, the lower figure prevailing.

Government bonds were quiet, but the market is very strong, nearly all the issues showing a substantial advance on Saturday's prices.

Stocks were fairly active and stronger. City 6s sold at 98½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, Old	100 sh Reading R.c. 48¾
c&p.... 98½	100 do.........48·81
$500 Bel. & Del 2m. 86	300 do....s60. 48¾
$3000 Leh 6s gold.ls 85⅞	300 do..s60wn. 48¾
$1000 Morris Cl 1m.c 81	100 do.....b30. 48⅞
10 sh Girard Bk ls. 60½	100 sh Leh Nav St.. 33¾
9 sh Penna R..ls. 61¾	100 do....b30. 33¾
10 do......... 61¾	300 do..ls.b30. 33¾
100 do......... 61	100 do.....b10. 33¾
400 do...ls.2d. 61	300 do......ls. 33¾
90 sh O C & A R...	100 do.....b30. 33⅞
lots..... 46½	200 do..ls.b60. 34
40 sh N Y & Mid.. 4⅞	100 do.....b60. 34
200 sh Germ'n P R. 31	100 do......... 33¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Leh Gold L... 85⅞	100 sh Leh Nav.b15. 34
$2600 Pa R Con m bs	200 do..ls.s30. 34¼
lots.c.... 96¼	100 do.....b30. 34½
11 sh C & A R.ls.118	100 do.....b10. 34
39 do...ls.b5.118	100 do......s30. 34
100 sh Penna R...c. 61	100 do......... 34
5 do......c. 61	200 do...ls.b30. 34
17 do.......c. 61	100 do.......2d. 34
13 do......... 61	100 do......... 34
100 sh Reading R...48·69	100 do......s30. 34
200 do......b30.48·81	200 do.......ls. 34
200 sh Leh N..b30.	100 do.......b45. 34¼
lots.. 34	

SECOND BOARD.

$600 City 6s, N.ls.	$1000 Leh gold L.c. 85⅞
c&p..100	$1000 do......... 86
$2100 do.d bill.ls 90¼	8 sh Leh V R.c&p 59¾
$4000 do....c&p. 90¼	20 do..d bill. 59¼
$3000 Bel & Del 2d	2 do..d bill . 59¼
mt bds..b5.. 86	100 sh Cat Pf...b60. 37½
$400 Pa 6s, 2d se.s5.105¼	300 sh Read R...ls.48·69

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅞	10·37 A.M.	110¾
10·15 "	110⅞	10·50 "	110⅝
10·20 "	110¾	11·00 "	110¾
10·21 "	110⅞	11·35 "	110⅝
10·28 "	110¾	1·56 "	110¾
11·37 "	110⅝	12·00 M.	110⅝

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Dec. 19.—The demand for Cloverseed continues good, and 2000 bushels recleaned sold at 11¼@11½c. In Timothy and Flaxseed no sales were reported. We quote the former at $5·50, and the latter at $2·10 per bushel.

Bark—No. 1 Quercitron is offered at $25 ₩ ton, without finding buyers.

The Flour market is without special change. There is very little demand either for shipment or home consumption, and prices favor buyers. About 600 barrels sold, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·75@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25 for low grade up to $7@7·25 for choice and fancy. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·12½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but we continue former quotations. Sales of 1000 bushels Indiana red at $1·44 and Pennsylvania at $1·39. Rye is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania at 90c. Corn is steady, and meets with a limited inquiry; 3000 bushels sold at 70@71c. for yellow and 69@70c. for Western mixed. Oats are firmly held; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 54@56c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is dull at 92c. for Western iron-bound.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Fifth page.)

BREESE.—December 17th, at his residence, Mount Airy, Philadelphia, Rear-Admiral SAMUEL LIVINGSTON BREESE, United States Navy.

Funeral services will take place at the house on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to removing the remains to New York on Wednesday morning. The relatives and friends of the family, also officers of the army and navy are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR THE POOR. A Dinner will be given to the Children of the Sabbath and Day Schools of the BEDFORD STREET MISSION, on CHRISTMAS DAY (Monday), at 12 o'clock, at the Mission-house, No. 619 BEDFORD Street.

Donations in Money, Poultry, Provisions, and Clothing thankfully received by the undersigned.

Donations towards the erection of a Building on the South street front of Lot *earnestly solicited* from our Benevolent Citizens.

All friends of the Cause cordially invited.

EDMUND S. YARD, No. 209 Spruce street.
JAMES L. BISPHAM, No. 710 S. Second street.
JACOB H. BURDSALL, No. 1121 Chesnut street.
GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 828 Arch street.
CHARLES SPENCER, No. 7 Bank street.
GEORGE PERKINPINE, No. 56 N. Fourth street.
EDMUND A. JOHNS, No. 415 Arch street.
W. H. HEISLER, Seventh National Bank, Fourth and Market streets. 12 17 swthf 4t
REV. JOHN D. LONG, No. 619 Bedford street.

BLANK BOOKS,
ALL SIZES, OF THE BEST QUALITY,
On hand and made to order.
Counting-House Stationery
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Holiday Goods.
Gold Pens, Pen Knives,
Pocket Books, Playing Cards,
ETC. ETC.
Diaries for 1871.
WM. M. CHRISTY,
Blank Book Manufacturer, Printer, and Stationer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
12 19 mws6t BELOW CHESNUT.

JANUARY 1, 1871,
COUPONS.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,
DUE FIRST OF JANUARY,
Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
12 19 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALES OF COINS, MEDALS, CURIOSITIES, ETC.
On Wednesday Afternoon,
At 3 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of coins, medals, tokens, and Colonial money; also, curiosities, books, etc. 12 19 2t
Catalogues now ready at the auction store.

SALE OF CANTON AND NANKIN DINNER AND TEA CHINA, CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold the balance of the stock of ALLEN CUTHBERT, retiring from business, consisting of Nankin and Canton china dinner and tea sets, and an assortment of Chinese and Japanese staple and fancy goods. 12 19 3t

SALE OF FINE GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
At 11 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold, a large assortment of gents' gold watches by celebrated makers; ladies' elegant gold watches; about 20 pieces of diamond jewelry; ladies' opera Chateline and Leontine gold chains; also, and assortment of silver-plated ware, etc. 12 19 3t

AN ORDINANCE To Rearrange the Election Divisions in the Seventh Ward, and to Create an Additional Division Therein.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Election divisions of the Seventh ward shall be and remain as heretofore established.

Section 2. That the boundaries of the First Election division of said ward shall be as follows:—Beginning at the southwest corner of Seventh and Spruce streets, thence along Seventh street to South street, thence along South street to Ninth street, thence along Ninth street to Pine street, thence along Pine street to Tenth street, thence along Tenth street to Spruce street, thence along Spruce street to Seventh street and place of beginning; and the place of voting shall be at the house of D. M. Mathieu, No. 808 Lombard street.

Section 3. That the boundaries of the Second division of said ward shall be as follows:—Beginning at the southwest corner of Ninth and Pine streets, thence along Ninth street to South street, thence along South street to Eleventh street, thence along Eleventh street to Pine street, thence along Pine street to Ninth street and place of beginning; and the place of voting shall be at the house of William Gamble, No. 1020 Lombard street.

Section 4. That the boundaries of the Fifteenth election division of said ward shall be as follows:—Beginning at the northwest corner of Eleventh and South streets, thence along South street to Twefth street, thence along 1Twelfth street to Spruce street, thence along Spruce street to Tenth street, thence along Tenth street to Pine street, thence along Pine street to Eleventh street, thence along Elevanth street to South street and place of beginning; and the place of voting shall be at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Pine streets.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

OFFICE OF THE CLERKS OF COUNCILS,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1870.

We do hereby certify that the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to rearrange the election divisions in the Seventh ward, and to create an additional division therein," was presented to the Mayor on the third day of December, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy, and was not returned within fifteen days after it was presented to him. Wherefore, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly, approved February 2, 1854, entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia," it has become a law in full force, in like manner as if he had signed it.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council. 12 19 1t

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.
WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,
11 22 tf 1 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

AN EXCELLENT BOOK FOR CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S GIFT—The Biography of Rev. THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D., by M. Brainerd.
Published by Subscription. May be obtained at No. 515 LOCUST Street, or at No. 426 S. SECOND Street. 12 19mws3t

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Protection of Emigrants

Post Office Appropriations.

The New Foreign Cable.

Congressional Election Frauds.

The Prospect in Georgia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

Protection to Emigrants.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The House Commerce Committee considered to-day the bill for incorporating the Society for the Protection of Emigrants. It contemplates legislation which will break up Castle Garden, at New York, and similar institutions for swindling emigrants. The bill will probably be considered favorably.

The New Foreign Cable.

The Foreign Affairs Committee have reconsidered their action in regard to Wood's foreign cable bill, and have referred it back to the sub committee for the purpose of making important amendments. Among them will be one enabling companies now ready to lay cables to proceed at once with their work, and break up the present monopolies.

Post Office Appropriations.

The bill reported by the Appropriation Committee for appropriations for the Post Office Department for the next fiscal year appropriates twenty-six millions, one million less than last year.

Congressional Election Frauds.

Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, who was beaten for Congress last fall, as he alleges, by money used by Senator Spiague, introduced a bill to-day to detect and puish frauds in the election of members of Congress.

A large number of

Railroad Land Grabbers

have arrived here and are making combinations for the purpose of carrying out their schemes. They hope to get some of them through before Congress adjourns on Thursday. The feeling of the House is decidedly adverse to granting any land subsidies at present.

The Georgia Election.

The opinion among leading Congressmen is that the Republicans will be beaten at the election in Georgia which takes place this week. This is the view taken by many Republicans.

The Court of Claims.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Ex-Senator Drake took the oath of office and entered upon his duties as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims this morning. He was introduced to the bar by the senior judge, Loring, when he delivered a few remarks, asking that the gentlemen would excuse him for any imperfection until he should become better acquainted with the business and usages of the court. The first case taken up was one involving the loyalty of the litigants.

Reduction of the Army.

The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day non-concurred in the Senate bill extending the time from the 1st of January till the 1st of July for the reduction of the army.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mercantile Failure in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 19.—William Johnson, of New York, having a large distillery at Pottsford, Monroe county, has failed, and the distillery is closed.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—THIRD TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The House joint resolution to correct an error in the enrollment of the law in relation to grand and petit jurors, referring to the mode of drawing in Pennsylvania, was passed.

The House bill amendatory of the act of last session, to reduce internal taxes, was briefly considered on motion of Mr. Sherman, who explained that it was designed to remove the ambiguity in the former act in the classification of duties on sugar, striking out the words "raw or Muscovado."

The bill was laid over until to-morrow, in consequence of a statement by Mr. Vickers, based upon an objection in a letter just received by him from a large sugar dealer in Baltimore.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably a bill to authorize the Jersey Shore National Bank of Pennsylvania to change its location. Passed.

Mr. Pomeroy presented a petition from department clerks, protesting against the bill to create a department relief fund. Laid on the table.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported the resolution relating to the printing of the Patent Office report, which was taken up and discussed for several hours.

Alluding to the marvellous growth of the Patent Office, Mr. Anthony said last year there were 30,000 applications for patents. While a few years ago the report did not exceed 200 pages, it now filled three bulky volumes, increasing the cost to $225,000 annually, most of which was for plates. The plan now proposed was to print a condensed weekly report, and to send a hundred copies to the capital of each State and to the clerk's office for each judicial district. Provision is also made to enable every public library to possess itself of the books simply upon payment of the cost of binding.

House of Representatives.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Hale, of Maine, in reference to the establishment of a naval station at Mt. Desert, Maine.

By Mr. Willard, of Vermont, regulating compensation in contested election cases. Also, for the examination and survey of the navigable portions of Otter Creek river, Vermont.

By Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, to incorporate the Southern Express Company. Also, relating to testimony in United States Courts. Also, amending the Bankrupt act.

By Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, to prevent and punish bribery and corrupt practices in the election of members of Congress.

By Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, relating to the improvement of the Thames river, Connecticut. Also, granting cannon for a monument to General Nathaniel Lyons, at Eastport, Conn.

By Mr. Churchill, of New York, to amend the act of May 31, 1870, to enforce the rights of United States citizens to vote in the several States.

By Mr. Shoemaker, of New York, to repeal the act creating the Eastern Judicial District of New York.

By Mr. Tanner, of New York, to continue in the postal service the instrument for post marking and the more effectual cancellation of postage stamps.

By Mr. Hill, of New Jersey, authorizing the Postmaster-General to issue one cent correspondence or postal cards.

By Mr. Mercur, granting condemned cannon for soldier's monument at Tuscarora, Pa.

By Mr. Scofield, to amend the act for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts.

By Mr. Packer, of Pennsylvania, to place tea and coffee on the free list and to increase the duties on pig and scrap iron.

By Mr. McKenzie, of Virginia, for the appointment of a commision on the claims of loyal citizens for damages during the Rebellion.

By Mr. Harris, of Massachusetts, to aid the establishing and endowing of the American Printing House for the Blind, and of the American University for the Blind, etc.

By Mr. Upson, of Ohio, relative to furnishing safes to the collectors of the revenue.

By Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, providing that accounts or claims which have been adjusted by the proper officers of the Treasury shall not be reopened except by law, and limiting the time for presentation of claims and accounts.

By Mr. Cook, of Illinois, granting four condemned cannon for the Soldiers' Monument Association of Lasalle county, Illinois.

By Mr. Asper, of Missouri, to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at St. Joseph, Missouri.

By Mr. Burdett, of Missouri, to increase the efficiency of the hydrographic office.

By Mr. Beaman, of Michigan, and Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, joint resolutions of the Michigan Legislature, asking aid for a geological survey of that State.

By Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, to change the time of holding United States Courts in La Crosse.

By Mr. Axtell, of California, to charter the California and Arizona Railroad.

Also, making the notes of gold note banks receivable for customs.

By Mr. Clark, of Kansas, for the further relief of officers of 4th and 5th Indian Regiments.

By Mr. Spink, of Dacotah, for biennial sessions of the Dakotah Legislature.

Also, to amend the act of July 4, 1870, extending the pre-emption laws to Colorado.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Stocks steady. Money 7 per cent., currency, to 7 per cent. gold. Gold, 110⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107½; do. 1864, do., 107¼; do. 1865, do. 107¼; do. 1865, new, 109⅝; do. 1867, 109⅞; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 93; Canton Co., 63½; Cumberland preferred, 25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91; Erie, 22¼; Reading, 97⅜; Adams Express, 64⅜; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 91⅜; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 105⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 46.

FOURTEEN DAYS.

DRESS GOODS
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

During December we have been making immense purchases to close out New York importers. These goods are very handsome and desirable fabrics, and cost the importers Fifty Per Cent. more than we are retailing them for. We propose closing the whole out by the first of January. Those desirous of obtaining RARE BARGAINS should examine our stock at once.

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